

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE RIGHT OF TRANSLATION AND REPRODUCING ILLUSTRATIONS IS RESERVED.

No. 265.—VOL. 10.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

PRICE 2½D.—STAMPED, 3d.

## THE REFORM BILL.

No doubt the dulness and tameness of the Reform debates in Parliament is only too natural when we consider the apathy out of doors; but, at the same time, we must remember that all the great exciting questions of principle involved in the bill have been discussed twice over within the memory of nearly all the leading statesmen in the House. As Sir John Walsh observes, the great body of our senior statesmen are pro-Reform Bill men, and we cannot expect such debates as those of '31, '32, to be forthcoming from them in their old age. On the other hand, the young men of that crisis—the Macaulays and Praeds—are not represented now on the Commons floor. So it is perfectly natural, however prosaic it may be, that we should be going on with a bill for changing our Constitution in a style and tone that would better befit a vestry dealing with a lighting and paving question.

In the absence of oratory, we are in the habit of consoling ourselves with superior accuracy in matters of business; but, when we see what doubts and contradictions prevail as to the numbers and character of the proposed additions to the constituencies, it is questionable how far this consolation is rightly ours at present. Sir G. Lewis maintains that, if anything, Lord John Russell exaggerated the number of new voters; that the addition in the case of boroughs will be 160,000, in that of counties 157,000, making about 400,000 in all. But there are some who think this calculation too big, and some who think it too little; while we all remain in our primitive ignorance as to the character and composition of the newly-to-be-enfranchised. Meanwhile the tone of the House on the whole question is not calculated to raise it in the country's estimation. Many Liberals, it is suspected, would be glad enough to shirk the measure now that they are fairly brought face to face with it. But, however comic this fact may be in itself, it might easily become very serious in its consequences. The House of Commons has now gone too far in the Reform matter to retract. Any cocktail shrinking from the leap for fear of a loss of seat would be everywhere pronounced infamous; and, when we remember the peculiar veracity and moderation of the pet agitators of the day, we can fancy what the platforms of next autumn would make of so capital a topic. By that time, too, the effects of this severe and unnatural spring will be felt in the price of provisions, and the country will be readier for a good, rattling agitation than it has been for some time. It is the interest of all sensible men to get a settlement of the question during the present Session. The bill may be improved in Committee, but dodged or dropped it cannot prudently be, let the Premier and his special following desire it as they may. Lord John Russell has kept it for a rainy day, and has now no other chance of popularity. Mr. Bright fears that a more moderate measure would be the alternative if this failed; while, such as it is, it is a step towards his extreme goal at all events. Between these various interests and ambitions, in an age of inconsistencies and party confusion, the country can only make the best bargain for itself still possible—that is, by getting the

measure before it modified in such a way as to deprive it of its worst characteristics.

The vital point of Lord John's measure is its adopting the six-pound standard of suffrage. This is its peculiar or essential characteristic. In as far as it spares boroughs (the motive of such sparing, in certain cases—Tavistock, for instance—being only too obvious), it is moderate and anti-Brightian. For the whole tendency of Mr. Bright is to make big towns predominant over country towns (in other words, to make the manufacturing interest, in all its forms, supreme), and numbers predominant in the big towns themselves. Common prudence makes Lord John shrink from this; and, while displacing the existing suffrage power in one way, he still tries to keep the framework of

previous statement—that this is the vital element of the Russell bill. If the character of the constituencies were seriously changed by that alteration, how long a time would elapse before another bill, embodying the wishes of the new voters, was brought forward? And if, in a crisis, they could turn the scale of votes, it would be in their power to pass just such a bill as they pleased, which they would assuredly do, in the interest of their own particular class. In short, the answer to the question "What is the Reform Bill?" depends on that to the questions "What is the six-pounder?—how numerous is his class in one place as compared with another?" and so forth. Show us the men, and we will show you the policy.

Nobody, however, is very able to show us the men;—and no

wonder. When we consider the immense population of England, the variety of its employments, and the separation (inevitable, in some degree) of one class from another, the wonder would be if the six-pounds were accurately known. Of course we know some things on the subject—that the rate-paying clauses will reduce the number of those who vote; that the main increase of voters will be in the manufacturing places; and that it will be less in London than in the country. But these are vast generalisations, which teach us little of the habits, character, and education of the new race. The leading fact that they will be from a poorer class of the community is plain enough. But, speaking generally, we can only reason from data in the mass, in a way that makes nice and detailed conclusions impossible. We have to speculate broadly. Perhaps, in some places, the six-pounder really represents the ten-pounder of London, where house rent is dearer. In that case, will he elect the provincial Cox or the provincial Peto? Will not the enfranchised weavers, &c., of some towns be more likely to oppose the manufacturers than the middle class are; and will not this tend to conservative men of Mr. Bright's stamp by-and-by? Will not the trades unions assume the political direction of large bodies of new voters, and use it to apply to national finance those economical principles which, as it is, they apply to questions of capital and labour? It is all very well for Mr. Bright to encourage these men just now: he wants them for the purposes of the "pressure from without." But capitalists will find it a different story if



THE PROPOSAL—(FROM THE PICTURE, BY C. FORTIN, IN THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.)

the Constitution as it is. He does this, not without an eye to Whig interests in details, but still in a very different way from that in which a demagogue would set about it. He only demolishes twenty-five seats, by partial disfranchisement, and, as an able article in the *Quarterly* would seem to show, with tolerable impartiality. According to that review's calculations seven Conservative and six Liberal seats are lost for certain in boroughs whose politics are definitely known; and, the remaining dozen being divided as "split," the result is a loss of thirteen seats to the Conservative, and twelve to the Liberal, party. When the distribution of these to new quarters is estimated the Liberal gain, on the whole, is said to be three votes. But then, as the *Quarterly* adds, everything depends on the operation of the change to six pounds. So that we are brought back to our

some of the advisers of the working classes should get the upper hand, and if income and property taxes, laid on everybody of decent means, should be resorted to as the one great engine for raising the national revenue.

Until we know more of the class which is at least to be set on the way of becoming all our masters we can but speculate; and in such questions it is by no means the safest plan to evade the worst possibilities. On the contrary, is it only fair that they should have a hearing; and it cannot be the least offensive that they should, just now, when the classes proposed to be enfranchised do not pretend that they are injured by the present system, and may rightly be asked to "show cause" at the bar of the Constitution—like their predecessors—before being admitted. After all, the only value of the representation lies in its securing

justice to all interests and its supplying councillors to the national council. We have a right to ask how these objects are being affected by the change proposed in the present standard of voting. And though it should appear that the six-pounders are as good as the present voters for all constitutional purposes— which the present Ministry is under a general and political obligation to show—there are other classes to be considered first. The bill must not be allowed to go through Committee without a large addition from those so-called "fancy franchises" which some of the ablest men of the generation concur in approving.

#### "THE PROPOSAL."

A PROPOSAL of marriage is one of the most interesting things in the world, and, by common repute, one of the most difficult to manage. This must arise from the absurd state of excitement into which the proposer generally contrives to get, but without which, it is true, he would probably never make the proposal at all. However that may be, an offer of marriage is a very important incident in the comedy of life, and we are astonished that painters have so seldom made it the subject of a picture—unlike, in that respect, both novelists and dramatists who, if it were to be killed, would before now have worked the "situation" to death. M. Fortin, however, in a painting exhibited at the French Gallery, from which we this day publish an Engraving, shows us one kind of proposal, of which the result can easily be imagined, and which appears to us very like a forlorn hope. But an épouse of the age and appearance of the man who forms the central figure in M. Fortin's picture has no course open to him but to come to the point at once, and enumerate, if he is able to do so, the amount of his worldly possessions, or whatever other solid advantages he is in a position to offer. He should, at the same time, take care not to make his proposal under disadvantageous circumstances, and certainly not when there is a youthful and comparatively clean-faced rival in the way, as happens in the case imagined by M. Fortin. The young Breton girl, who may be recognised as such by her cap, instead of receiving the doubtless flattering offer of the black-bearded gentleman with something like seriousness, is almost laughing in his face, her mirth being doubtless provoked not merely by the proposal itself but by the presence of her already accepted lover while it is being made. The accepted lover, however, had no business to be a listener at such a scene, and we do not envy him the position that will be his when this notion strikes his powerful though unpleasant-looking competitor.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The Emperor has decided on two military expeditions, which are to set out, the one from Algeria, and the other from Senegal, to proceed to Timbuctoo, where they are to unite. A large sum has been placed to the credit of the Minister of War to defray the expenses of these expeditions. General de Martimprey, Governor-General of Algeria, and M. Levert, Prefect of Algiers, will accompany the first expedition to the extreme French frontier. The first column is to be composed of several Arab gouras, together with detachments of French infantry and cavalry. General de Martimprey and M. Levert will take this opportunity of visiting the towns of Iaghout and Tuggurt. The second expedition will set out from the French establishment in Senegal.

It is announced that, after the annexation of Savoy and the county of Nice to France is completed, a new military command will be organised, to which the Emperor proposes to appoint Marshal Randon.

#### SPAIN.

Count Montemolin—alias Charles VI. of Spain—and his brother Fernando are at last really caught in a little place near Tortosa, where General Ortega first landed. During the night of the 20th inst. gendarmerie surrounded a house where the brothers were supposed to be concealed. After having vainly demanded admittance, one of the gendarmes entered the house through the window. The Princes made no resistance. Public opinion in Spain is divided about what is to be done with them. Some of the Madrid journals recommend that they should be tried by a common court-martial, which would lead to their death; others are in favour of the Senate dealing with the conspiracy as a whole. It is thought that no decisive step will be taken till General O'Donnell's return.—M. Rafael and Tristany have also been captured.

As a symptom of the *bond fide* character of the peace concluded between Spain and Morocco, an order of Marshal O'Donnell for the expeditionary force is adduced.

The *Official Gazette* promulgates a convention between Spain and England relative to the extradition of sailors.

#### ITALY.

##### SARDINIA.

On the advice of the French Emperor, the King of Sardinia has at present abandoned the design of adopting the title of King of Italy.

His Majesty is still engaged in a progress through his newly-acquired territory. On Monday he was at Leghorn; on Tuesday at Lucca; on Wednesday at Sienna; and on Thursday at Arezzo.

The *Turin Gazette* states that the portion of the national debt which the French Government will have to make good to Sardinia as the share of Savoy and Nice will be 150 millions of francs, which France engages to pay in cash at short dates.

#### NAPLES.

The reports of the Sicilian insurrection are very contradictory; the only clear points are that the movement was a very serious one, and that the danger is not over yet. According to some accounts the contests between the King's troops and the insurgents have by no means been confined to Palermo, Messina, and Catanea, where the former maintained the supremacy, but that fights have taken place, chiefly near Palermo, in the open country, in which the Neapolitan Generals have been defeated; that the Royal authority in all the other towns of the island has become null; that in some of them the local military force is besieged in the castle connected with the place, and that in others it has even fraternised with the insurgents; that, in fact, it is no longer an insurrection, but a war of independence. The news from Palermo is that the city is tranquil; "nevertheless, the principal roads are daily patrolled by a column of 3000 men, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The members of a revolutionary committee, amongst whom are several eminent persons, have been condemned to death. The King has ordered their execution to be delayed." From Messina we learn that the troops seem to have acted with the greatest caprice, and to have themselves done everything to promote a revolution. On the night of the 10th and morning of the 12th they began firing, without any apparent necessity, with both musketry and cannon. Many people were killed in their houses. The soldiers fired right and left, as if for amusement, or as if under a panic. The British and French Consuls in the first place remonstrated against a bombardment of the town, but were reassured. However, as the cannonade took place, they went to the Commandant with a strong protest, couched in very severe terms. They were informed that, if they chose, they might enter the arsenal; but that the Commandant had no alternative than to fire if the necessity occurred." General Viglia has been assassinated.

The King has reviewed and banqueted the troops.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states from Naples, on the 17th, that all the students of the University had been sent home by order of the police.

The marriage contract of Princess Matilda, Duchess of Bavaria, and Count Trani, brother of the King of Naples, has been ratified by his Sicilian Majesty. The marriage will take place by proxy.

#### ROME.

The Pope has appointed Monsignor Count Mérode, of Belgium, as

Minister of War, which Ministry was provisionally directed by Cardinal Antonelli.

#### PRUSSIA.

The attitude of Prussia in the matter of restoring to Hesse Electoral its liberal Constitution of 1831 assumes every day a more formidable shape. It may be necessary to explain that the Hessian Constitution of 1831 was abolished by the Act of the Diet in 1852. Prussia maintains that the Diet has no right to abolish Constitutions, denies the competency of the Diet, and reserves liberty to take her own course in the matter. M. Schleinitz, the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared in the Chamber that the Hessian question concerns every German state, and goes to the very root of the fundamental law of the Confederation; that the Prussian Government, in denying the competency of the Diet, knew the consequences of its act; that it renounces the policy of the Carlsbad Congress, and will pursue a course of policy such as the honour and power of the country demand. Now the leader of the German Liberal party, De Vincke, has carried in the Berlin Parliament, by a majority of 207 against 68, a motion of adhesion to the Government in this policy, and in resisting the Austrian adherents in the Diet. The debate was animated and warlike, and some very plain speaking against the French Emperor was indulged. M. Duncker, member for Berlin, said:—

I shall, perhaps, be told that I am exposing the weakness and divisions of Germany at a moment when the common enemy is at the gate. Gentlemen, I do not lose sight of these dangers; I know what those words mean—"L'empire c'est la paix." Europe has been divided; thereupon the mask is dropped, and the theory of natural frontiers has been substituted for "ideas." It is of no importance that this theory has been taken up in some cases and repudiated in others. Every document which comes from France is stamped with the same indifference to the rights of others, the same determination to take account of no interests but those of France. Have the European Powers found anywhere the strength necessary to resist this encroaching policy? Are they taking care to safeguard the common law of Europe in Switzerland, and to defend the rights which were conferred on that State for the good of all? It cannot be said that they are. Russia has her own internal difficulties, and is thinking how she can make good her designs in the East. Austria is meditating vengeance on the Italian parvenu, and perhaps also on the German parvenu. England, formerly so proud—England, which in the time of the great Prince of Orange could rally Europe around her—has almost made up her mind to sell her birthright for that mess of pottage, a treaty of commerce and navigation. Is it not, then, time for the monarchy of Frederick the Great to take in hand the task which formerly devolved on England, and to render all other alliances superfluous by a close and intimate union with the German people? This necessary union, so impiously demanded by the dangers of the future, would be gravely compromised by signs of feebleness in dealing with the Hessian question, and thus the course pursued by the Government is one not only of honour but of prudence.

The *National Zeitung* of Berlin, referring to the Hesse question, says that Lord John Russell, in a despatch to the English diplomatic agents in Germany, dated April 11, has expressed the opinion of the English Cabinet on the subject to be that, in the conflict between Prussia and the majority of the German States, Prussia has decidedly the right on her side.

#### AUSTRIA.

Baron von Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Finance, was taken ill on Monday, and the Councillor of State, Plener, was provisionally appointed to take his place. On Monday evening the Baron expired. His malady was congestion of the brain, brought on by overwork.

The Emperor appears to have taken up reform in downright earnest. In a letter to the new Governor of Hungary (Chevalier von Benedek), his Majesty says:—

As soon as the new organisation of the Stadtholderate has been completed, "County Administrations" for the management of political matters will be established on the principle of the former county assemblies and committees, but with combinations and spheres of action which are in accordance with the present state of things. In accordance with these dispositions, I ordain that when the municipal laws and county administrations are in activity a proposition respecting a Diet shall be prepared, in order that the principle of self-government, by means of town, district, or county communes, and of diets and committees of the same, which principle is to be introduced into all the provinces of the empire, may also be in force in my kingdom of Hungary.

It thus appears that the whole Austrian empire may prepare for a complete change in the Governmental system. Centralisation will give place in all the provinces of the empire to a kind of federal system, which, without excluding uniformity in the action of the Government, will better afford satisfaction to the principle of nationality, and to the particular requirements of each province.

Another item of news gives point to the plan for conciliating the Hungarians. The Emperor of Austria proposes to be crowned King of Hungary.

Although the decree of the 5th of March fixes the time for the meeting of the Grand Council of the empire in May next, the nomination of its members has not yet been officially announced. It is currently reported that the Government experiences great difficulty in finding men to accept the functions which the Emperor wishes to intrust to them. All the Hungarians to whom a seat in the Council has been offered have unanimously declined the honour. The principal reason alleged by the Hungarian aristocracy in justification of their refusal is that they cannot, by their presence in the Council, sanction the principle of assimilating Hungary to a mere Austrian province. But that objection has less point now.

The delay for the redemption of the circulating Bank notes (conventionsmünze) of 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 1000 florins has been prolonged till the end of September.

#### RUSSIA.

Some of the tribes of the Caucasus who had not made their submission suddenly assembled, and, making an attack in the night on a battalion of Russian troops, nearly destroyed the whole of them. Most of the officers were either killed or taken prisoners.

Russia is reported to have ordered her diplomatic agents to quit Pekin during the approaching hostilities. The reason given is that she desires to avoid being accused either by England or France of aiding or counselling the Chinese.

The Emperor is in treaty with Sardinia for a transfer of his Mediterranean coal dépôt to some point on the Gulf of Spezia, which will offer the advantage of not being too closely under the vigilance of Toulon.

#### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

For those who are interested in the financial concerns of Turkey we have to report that the society of bankers for maintaining the course of exchange on London at 110, and of Medjidiyah at 100, commences operations from the 1st of May next.

The relations between the Porte and Servia appear to have become somewhat better. The Servians desire that succession to the princely throne shall be made hereditary, but the Turkish Government refuses to accord it. A compromise has accordingly been made, in this way. The Porte has designated Prince Michael, son of Milosch, as future Prince of Servia; but he is to reign not as *heir* of his father, but as *nominee* of the Porte.

The *Gazette du Midi* contains a letter from Constantinople, dated the 28th ult., which states that the Sultan has received a despatch announcing that the Viceroy of Egypt has been attacked by vomiting of blood, and is in a dangerous state.

#### AMERICA.

The majority of the committee on the President's recent message, protesting against the action of the House in ordering an investigation into the conduct of the Administration, had made a report dissenting from the President's views, and asserting the right of the House to make the contemplated investigation. The minority of the committee had also made a report, sustaining the President's position.

The Senate, on the motion of Mr. Sumner, had resolved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to consider "by what right the Saratoga, a ship of war belonging to the United States, has undertaken, in time of peace, and without the sanction of Congress, to use force against two other vessels of war, at that time in Mexican waters, and after a bloody contest to capture them and bring them as

pretended prize of war into a port of the United States, holding their officers and crews as prisoners."

The mate of the American packet-ship *Devonshire* had been convicted, at New York, of the manslaughter of a man named Humphreys during a voyage to London.

The *Boston Courier* mentions the arrest of an Englishman named James Johnson on board the ship *Brewster*, Captain Fessenden, from Calcutta, on the 30th of November, on a charge of murdering three seamen belonging to the British man-of-war *Retribution*. Johnson is said to have been employed in a low rum-shop at Calcutta, and there he, with others, killed the seamen, by beating them on the head with slung shot and glass bottles.

Miramont had been compelled to raise the siege of Vera Cruz, by want of provisions and munitions of war. He had lost 2000 out of 5000 men. The Juarez forces were nearly out of powder too; and it is said that, if Miramont had remained a little longer, he might have captured the city. A decree, banishing Americans, and confiscating their property, had been published at the Mexican capital.

#### INDIA.

The agrarian insurrection on the part of the ryots in Kishnaghur is said to have been greatly exaggerated in the Calcutta papers; but several factory-houses have been burnt down; the planters and their assistants have been put in terror of their lives, and for a time the cultivation of indigo was altogether stopped. However, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal reports that he has every reason to believe that the excitement in the indigo districts is passing off, and that he has no apprehension of serious disturbances anywhere. Nevertheless, there is a rumour of an outbreak at Cabul.

The sentence of death on Khan Bahadur Khan had been confirmed, and he was to be hanged in front of the Kotwali at Bareilly, on the very spot where he sat and watched the murder of his European victims.

Sir Henry Somerset, dispensing with the usual ceremony of a parade, had left India, attended by a mere guard of honour to the place of embarkation, after a five years' command of the Bombay army. Sir Hugh Rose had assumed the command as a temporary measure.

Six thousand families had been reduced to destitution in Dacca by a conflagration which destroyed half the town.

The Governor-General continued his progress in the North-west, having received the Maharajah of Cashmere, and a deputation from our old ally and enemy, Dost Mohammed Khan, of Cabul. Holkar, we understand, has received a complimentary address from his Lordship, and the assurance that, in the event of a failure of heirs male of his body, the Government will recognise his adoption of a successor.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

It was rumoured at Shanghai that four vessels which had gone to the Pechili River carried an ultimatum to the Chinese Government. The rebel disturbances were on the increase throughout China.

The state of affairs in Japan is described as becoming worse. The foreign community were living in great apprehension. Two Dutch captains had been murdered in the streets of Hakodadi without giving any provocation.

#### SWITZERLAND AND SAVOY.

The following important telegrams come from Vienna. The first is dated April 24:—

Austria and Russia having proposed Paris as the place for the assembling of the European Conference for the regulation of the question relative to the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigny, and Prussia having agreed to this proposal, it appears certain that the Conference will assemble at Paris. As regards the Powers who will be represented, France raises no objection to the admission of Switzerland with the eight Powers who signed the final act of Vienna, on condition that Piedmont should be admitted on an equal footing. The Conference would therefore be composed of the ten following Powers:—Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Sweden, and Switzerland, who will be represented by their Ambassadors and ordinary Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to the Court of the Tuilleries.

The second telegram is dated April 25:—

The great Powers having nearly agreed upon the assembling of a Conference, there only remains to fix its programme. The Court of the Tuilleries has framed one, which is now submitted for the acceptance of the other interested parties. France thinks the object of the Conference will be limited to a simple examination of Article 92 of the final act of Vienna, which contains the stipulations relative to the neutralised districts of Chablais and Faucigny. To render the task of the Conference still easier France adds that, for her part, she is quite ready to assume the same obligations which Article 92 imposed on Piedmont in favour of the neutrality of Switzerland, should the contracting Powers of the final act of Vienna be of opinion that those obligations require modification. As, in consequence of the incorporation of Savoy with the French empire, the strategic conditions of Switzerland undergo a change, France will accept every new combination which would not in any way involve either an alteration of the rights acquired by the treaty of the 24th of March, or any dismemberment whatever of Savoy.

The voting in Savoy has terminated, and the result appears to be as striking a unanimity for annexation to France as the returns of the voting in the Central Italian States showed for annexation to Sardinia. They manage these things so well in France that we are not surprised at this apparent result.

THE French papers copy from the *Gazette de Lausanne* the following extraordinary despatch from M. Thouvenel to the French Chargé d'Affaires at Berne:—

Paris, March 13, 1860.  
The Federal Council, being unable to shut their eyes to the importance and unanimity of the manifestations in Savoy against the eventuality of a dismemberment, has charged M. Kern to ask me whether the Emperor's Government persists in the views which I have already made to you. In the course of our conversation the Swiss Minister gave me to understand that if the Helvetic Confederation did not obtain Chablais or Faucigny it would have no other resource than to protest against any modification of the status quo, and submit to the Powers which signed the treaties of Vienna a grave question, which would be very embarrassing to his Imperial Majesty's Government. The following is the substance of my reply to M. Kern:—

"The manifestations which excite your anxiety," said I to him, "do in reality present a character which makes it impossible to doubt their genuineness and force. They are repeated daily in different parts of the country; the elective councils have resolved to become the organs of their expression. Several members of a deputation from the Councils-general of Chambery and Annecy have already arrived in Paris to express at once their wishes and their apprehensions lest any premature resolution should be taken. You will readily understand that the Emperor's Government cannot be indifferent to this step or to the sentiments which it reveals. The Emperor has shown you, by the language which I have been authorised to use, how friendly are his dispositions towards Switzerland. But, while the first thought of the Sovereign of France, so soon as the question of the annexation of Savoy presented itself to his mind, attested his solicitude for your country, the Federal Council left no means untried to excite distrust of us, and all its efforts were directed to the object of forming a league between the Powers which seemed disposed to lend themselves to the project. This manifestly results from the official correspondence communicated by the English Government to Parliament. I confide myself to mentioning the fact. I must frankly confess to you that, if these tactics, which were carefully concealed from us, had been known sooner, I should have felt it my duty respectfully to represent to the Emperor that we ought to abstain from any negotiations with the Federal Council. I do not, however, regret any of my former expressions; they show the loyalty of our intentions. And I will even now go so far as to say that our desire still is to settle the affair in accord with you and in taking your interests into account. I should think it, however, superfluous to tell you that we do not raise a question of a territorial change implying, in some sort, a rectification of our frontiers, simply with the view of being agreeable to Switzerland; and that, in demanding the cession of Savoy, it is impossible that our sole object could have been the annexation of Chablais and Faucigny to the Confederation. Our wish from the beginning was to reconcile all interests, and we are still ready to enter into your views; but if it shall be shown to us that we cannot obtain Savoy with the consent, and according to the desire of the population, without declining to accede to a dismemberment of the country to be effected for your benefit, we must submit to the condition, and the Federal Council itself must admit that we could not do otherwise. We are most scrupulously endeavouring to obtain information, and to ascertain as exactly as possible the real feelings of the inhabitants upon this point; but what cannot reasonably be asked of us is that a cession of territory which we judge

indispensable for the safety of our frontiers should be made to depend upon the cession solicited by the Federal Government, and that we should resign ourselves to success or failure with the Federal Government by placing the populations under the obligation to pronounce against their union with France unless they will consent to make over a portion of Savoy to Switzerland. Such a solution would maintain the actual state of things which suits the Confederation, but which would not suit France, because she would not only lose Chablais and Faucony, but also the other districts which have become necessary for our defence. There is, therefore, as you see, a great difference between the positions of the two Governments—a difference which we are obliged to take into account. The agitation which has been occasioned by the prospect of the partition of Savoy would not, moreover, have been so intense as it is, if while we left it to the populations to consider with perfect freedom what were their true interests in this question, Swiss emissaries had not sounded the alarm and joined to their propaganda intrigues which have had the effect of wounding the national sentiment. You reap what you have sown. The vice of your attitude is that it has led to the supposition that you are working for an increase of territory. Did you not yourself put me in a position when you proposed to me, so to speak (*pour ainsi dire*), a secret treaty of partition, to tell you that we had no right to dispose of a possession which still belonged to Sardinia? This premature ardour, on your part, is producing its natural consequences in Savoy, and for this Switzerland cannot pretend that France is responsible. It is not for me to suggest the conduct which the Federal Council should pursue under these circumstances. It seems to me, however, that it has but one of two courses to follow. If it does not fear to be reminded that a particular combination was in its mind, it may protest against any alteration of the *status quo*; the Powers will appreciate its step in the answers that will be made to the explanation which we propose to give upon the whole question; but I do not think, for my part, that the annexation of Savoy to France can be regarded as a new danger for the neutrality of the Helvetic Confederation, which, however, strongly guaranteed as it will be on all occasions by the energy and courage of the Swiss, is more effectually protected still by the respect of Europe, and it is not on the side of Lake Leman that its frontiers would be more readily accessible if a moral barrier did not constitute their greatest force. The protest of the Federal Council would, therefore, in no way change the substance of the question. It would, however, lead to a certain coolness between us, which, on account of reciprocal interests, had better be avoided. The other course open to Switzerland is to rely upon our good feeling, which it has had opportunities of appreciating under other circumstances; and it cannot doubt that, subject to the single condition of not entirely frustrating a result imposed upon us by imperative exigencies, we shall seek all possible combinations and modifications to show our desire to satisfy Switzerland, to consolidate her neutrality, which is a safeguard for ourselves as well as for her, and to take her interests into consideration as fully as the essential interests of France will permit." Such is the language which I used to M. Kern. I do not doubt that he will render an exact account of it to his Government. I nevertheless authorise you to read this despatch to the President of the Federal Council. Receive, &c.

THOUVENEL.

The taunting, arrogant tone of this despatch is remarkable. The Paris journals were instructed to say that it had been published against the wish of the French Government.

#### THE POPE AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The recent correspondence between the Pope and the King of Sardinia, Count Cavour and Cardinal Antonelli, has just been published. On the 6th of February Victor Emmanuel thus addresses Pius IX.:

Most Holy Father,—By your autograph letter of the 3rd of December last your Holiness engages me to maintain at the Congress the rights of the Holy See. . . . Your Holiness, in invoking my co-operation for the recovery of the Legations, seems willing to make me responsible for all that has happened in that part of Italy. Before accepting so severe a censure I respectfully solicit your Holiness to be so good as to examine the following facts and considerations.

A devoted son of the Church, the descendant of a most pious race, as your Holiness well knows, I have always entertained sentiments of sincere attachment, veneration, and respect for Holy Church and her august chief. It never has been, neither is it, my intention to fail in my duties as a Catholic Prince, or to diminish, in so far as it depends on me, the rights and authority exercised by the Holy See on earth by virtue of the Divine commission from Heaven. But I also have sacred duties to fulfil towards God and men, my country, and the peoples whom Divine Providence has confided to my Government. I have always endeavoured to reconcile the duties of a Catholic Prince with those of an independent Sovereign over a free and civilised nation, both in the internal administration of my States and in the management of foreign policy.

For very many years Italy has been agitated by events which concur, all of them, towards the recovery of her independence. These events were already co-operated in by my illustrious father, who, obeying the impulse given from the Vatican, and taking for his device the memorable motto of Giulio II., strove to deliver our country from foreign dominion. When dying he bequeathed to me this sacred enterprise. In accepting it I did not believe I was deviating from the Divine will, which certainly cannot approve that peoples should be divided into oppressors and oppressed. As an Italian Prince I wished to deliver Italy, and to that end I considered it a duty to accept for the national war the co-operation of all the peoples of the peninsula. The Legations, oppressed for a number of years by foreign soldiers, rose as soon as the latter retreated. They at the same time offered to me their participation in the war and the dictatorship. Having done nothing to provoke the insurrection I refused the dictatorship out of respect to the Holy See, but I accepted their assistance in the war of independence, because that is a sacred duty for every Italian.

When the war ended my Government renounced all interference in the affairs of the Legations; and when the presence of an audacious General might have endangered the fate of the provinces occupied by the troops of your Holiness I employed my influence in removing him from those districts.

The populations, left entirely free, with all external influence removed from them, and even contrary to the advice of the most powerful and generous friend that Italy has ever had, then demanded their annexation to my kingdom with an admirable spontaneity and unanimity.

These wishes were not listened to; and yet these populations, who recently were giving such manifest signs of discontent with the Court of Rome, and inspiring the latter with continual apprehensions, have governed themselves in the most praiseworthy manner. They have provided for the public interests, the safety of the person, the maintenance of tranquillity, the protection of religion. It is an authenticated fact, which I have taken care to verify, that in the Legations the ministers of worship are at this moment respected and protected, the temples of God more frequented than they were previously.

Be that as it may, it is a general conviction that the Government of your Holiness can no longer recover those provinces without the employment of arms and of foreign arms.

Your Holiness cannot desire that. Your generous heart, your evangelical charity, will refuse to shed Christian blood for the recovery of a province which, with whatever result of war, would always remain morally lost to the Government of the Church. The interest of religion does not demand that.

The time is favourable. It does not pertain to me, a devoted son of your Holiness, to point out to you the surest means of giving rest again to our country and re-establishing on solid foundations the prestige and authority of the Holy See in Italy. Nevertheless, I deemed myself obliged to state and submit to your Holiness an idea of the truth of which I am entirely convinced. This idea is as follows:—If your Holiness, taking into consideration the necessities of the times, the growing strength of the principle of nationalities, the irresistible impulse urging on the peoples of Italy to unite and organise themselves in conformity with the rules adopted by all civilised nations, if you thought you might claim my frank and loyal co-operation, there would be the means of establishing, not only in the Romagna, but also in the Marches and in Umbria, a state of things which, while preserving to the Church its supreme power, and securing to the Sovereign Pontiff a glorious post at the head of the Italian nation, would cause the inhabitants of those provinces to share in the benefits which a strong and really national kingdom ensures to the greater part of Central Italy.

I hope your Holiness will deign to take into consideration these reflections, dictated by a sincere heart wholly devoted to your person, and that, with your habitual goodness, you will be pleased to grant me your holy benediction.

The gist of the Holy Father's answer (dated the 14th of February) has been published before; but it is worth being given in full:

Majesty,—The idea which your Majesty has communicated to me is not a wise one; it certainly is not worthy of a Catholic King, and of a King of the house of Savoy. My reply is already given in the approaching publication of my encyclical letter to the Catholic Episcopacy, which you may easily read. I am, moreover, deeply afflicted, not for myself, but for the sad state of your Majesty's soul, as you are implicated in the censures and comprised among the persons on whom those censures will fall the most heavily after the consummation of the sacrilegious act which you intend to accomplish with the aid of those around you. I pray God from my heart to enlighten you, and make you aware of and deplore the scandal which you have occasioned, and the evils which your intervention has caused, to this poor Italy.

Pius IX.

Victor Emmanuel's second letter is dated the 20th of March, and was taken to Rome by M. de Roussy, Count Cavour's secretary at the time of the formal annexation of Emilia and Tuscany. In this letter his Majesty says:—

Ten continuous years of foreign occupation in the Romagna, whilst seriously affecting the independence of Italy, had been incapable of giving order to society, repose to the populations, authority to the Government. On the cessation of the foreign occupation the Government fell without help from any one to raise it again and re-establish it. Handed over to themselves, the inhabitants of the Romagna, deemed ungovernable, showed by a conduct that deserved the applause of Europe that order, that civil and military discipline, the appanage of the most civilised nations, might be equally introduced among them.

But the uncertainties of a precarious situation, already too prolonged, were a danger to Italy and Europe. When it was necessary to give up the hope of seeing a European Congress assemble, before which the questions of Central Italy would be brought, there remained no solution possible save that of questioning the inhabitants again respecting their future destinies.

The solemnity of the universal suffrage having confirmed the deliberation for annexation to the constitutional monarchy of Piedmont, I was bound to accept it definitively for the sake of Italy's peace and happiness. But, in the interest of peace, I am always disposed to pay homage to the supreme sovereignty of the Apostolic See.

Myself a Catholic Prince, I believe I am not wanting in the immutable principles of the religion which I glory in professing with filial and unchangeable devotion. But the change now effected concerns the political interests of the nation, the security of the States, the moral and civil order of society; it concerns the independence of Italy, for which my father lost his crown, and for which I should be ready to lose my life. The difficulties now encountered turn upon a mode of territorial sway which the force of events has rendered necessary. All States have been obliged to consent to this necessity, and the Holy See itself has acknowledged it in ancient and modern times.

In all changes of sovereignty justice and the civil reason of the State admonish us to take the requisite care to reconcile ancient rights with the new institutions; and it is for this motive that, with entire confidence in the good sentiments and sense of your Holiness, I beg you to make this undertaking easy for my Government, which on its part will neglect no means or effort for attaining the object desired.

In case your Holiness should benevolently accept the present overtures, my Government, ready to pay homage to the high sovereignty of the Apostolic See, would likewise be quite disposed to labour equally at a diminution of the charges and co-operate towards the security and independence of the Apostolic See.

The Pope answers this letter, on the 2nd of April, with some arguments opposed to the King's, in which he says:—

But that which especially imposes on me the duty of not adhering to the ideas of your Majesty is my witnessing the constantly-increasing immorality in those provinces and the insults there offered to religion and its ministers.

Much more, even if I were not bound by solemn oaths to maintain intact the patrimony of the Church—oaths that forbid my lending myself to any attempt having for its object a diminution of the extent of this patrimony—I should see myself obliged to reject any project conceived in this sense, so that I might not sulley my conscience by an adhesion that would lead me to give my sanction to, and participate indirectly in, these disorders, and co-operate in nothing less than justifying an unjust and violent robbery.

For the rest, not only can I give no benevolent reception to the projects of your Majesty, but I protest, on the contrary, against the usurpation that is being effected to the detriment of the State of the Church, and which leaves on the conscience of your Majesty and of every other participant in this flagrant spoliation the fatal consequences resulting therefrom. I am persuaded that your Majesty, on reperusing with a calmer mind, less prejudiced and better informed as to the facts, the letter you have addressed to me, will find in it numerous grounds for repentance. I pray God to give your Majesty the grace you specially need under the difficult circumstances of the present time.

The letters of Count Cavour and Cardinal Antonelli are also dated March 20 and April 2. The Count writes:—

Eminence,—Baron de Roussey, his Majesty's Secretary of Legation, is the bearer of a letter which the King, my august master, has written to his Holiness, and which I pray your Eminence to deliver into the hands of the Holy Father. In presence of the events accomplished in Romagna his Majesty has thought it his duty to make known his intentions to the Pontiff, begging him to facilitate to his Government the means of resolving the present difficulties. For this end he has indicated the bases on which old rights may be conciliated with the new order of things established in Romagna. . . . I have no doubt that your Eminence, weighing the conditions of things with that accuracy of judgment which you derive from great talents long exercised in the administration of the gravest interests of the State, will effectually aid in promoting the accomplishment of the wishes of my august Sovereign, and will contribute to remove the obstacles which might hinder the commencement of negotiations.

The Cardinal's reply was as follows:—

Excellency,—Baron de Roussey, Secretary of Legation to your Royal Court, has handed me your Excellency's letter of the 22nd of March, and also one from his Majesty the King, your august master, for the Holy Father, into whose sacred hands I made it my duty to deliver it.

The events recently excited in the provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, and Ravenna are of such a nature that they cannot afford the Holy Father, Vicar on earth of Him who is the author of justice, any right to co-operate in the consummation of the most flagrant injustice. Consequently, your Majesty will understand that his Holiness is not able to accept as a principle of negotiations the propositions made by his Majesty the King.

In consequence, I have the painful duty of declaring to you that I cannot in any manner give my co-operation to the accomplishment of the wishes of the King, your master, relative to the overture you make me; considering as impossible the establishment of negotiations on the basis of the spoliation of part of the States of the Holy See—spoliation in which, from a sentiment of conscientiousness and uprightness, I cannot take part.

#### A SCENE IN CONGRESS.

We have heard so much about American institutions and their admirable working lately that we can hardly think them faithfully illustrated in the scene we here subjoin. However, it is curious.

During a debate in the House of Representatives, on the 5th instant, a Mr. Lovejoy, in the heat of an argument on slavery, advanced into the space in front of the Speaker's chair, and as he warmed with his subject he began to gesticulate with some vehemence. In the midst of his remarks he was interrupted by Mr. Pryor, of Virginia (Democrat), who called him to order, at the same time advancing towards him with fierce gesticulations. He was understood to say, prefacing the remark with some offensive adjectives, "Keep your own side, sir! you shall not come over here shaking your fists in the face of gentlemen!" Great confusion ensued. Members began to rush towards the scene from all sides, some shouting "Order!" and others denouncing Lovejoy.

Mr. Pryor—I call him to order, Sir! He shall not shake his fists in our faces, Sir! It is bad enough to let him stand over there and talk his treason.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi (Democrat), came forward shouting and flourishing a heavy cane. The only words understood from him above the din of the Chairman's "gavel" were, "Keep his own side, the rascal!"

Mr. Adrain, of New Jersey (Anti-Lecompton Democrat), and other gentlemen moved that the committee rise, and some called the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Chairman would receive no motion till gentlemen resumed their seats. The crowd still increased, and a collision seemed inevitable.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio (Democrat), shouted—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from Illinois is out of his seat. He has no right to leave his seat and come upon the Democratic side.

Mr. Lovejoy, standing firm, was understood to reply—I will stand where I please.

(He stood at this time on the Republican side near the dividing aisle.)

Mr. Pryor vociferated, "Let him stand over there and talk! He shall not come upon this side!" Mr. Barksdale continued to flourish his cane, several gentlemen around him, and Mr. Singleton restraining their violence.

Mr. Adrian—To avoid all difficulty, I suggest the gentleman just speaks from his side; no one supposes he can be intimidated.

Mr. Pryor—Nobody wants to intimidate him.

Mr. Lovejoy—Nobody can intimidate me, sir. Sit down, gentlemen; I am safe enough.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi (Democrat), approached, shaking his fists. Mr. Barr, of New York (Democrat), and others restrained him.

Mr. Burnett forced his way into the midst of the circle around Lovejoy, and shouted, "There is a rule which requires every gentleman to keep his seat while speaking! He can speak only from his own seat. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this hall in a menacing manner towards us as he has done. He must speak from his seat, and he shall do it!"

The Chairman appealed to gentlemen to enforce order, and said he would call the Sergeant-at-Arms. The young man acting as deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms approached with his silver mace.

Mr. Burnett—You may call your Sergeant-at-Arms, but he shall not do it!

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri (Democrat), turned back the mace-bearer with

some remarks. Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, vociferated that his colleague should not commit a breach of the rules, but should have all his rights. The Speaker was called in to resume his seat, when the Chairman reported that the Committee rose owing to the disorder. Finally, comparative quiet was restored.

Mr. Lovejoy took the stand at the clerk's desk and resumed his remarks. He spoke about Northern Christian women, who went to the South to prevent the people there from returning to barbarism.

Mr. Singleton said that he would not allow such insinuations upon Southern women to pass. If the member persisted in that course of remark, he (Mr. Singleton) would hold him personally accountable.

Mr. Lovejoy said that in the 4,000,000 of slaves there was not one legal husband or wife, father or child; and spoke about a Presbyterian elder down South having the Gospel whipped into him with the broadside of a handsaw; and of a young girl in this city being whipped until the blood came out of her nostrils, and then sent to the garret to die. He had sworn to support the Constitution because he loved it; but he did not interpret it in the way the Southerners did.

Mr. Bonham, of South Carolina (Democrat)—You violate it!

Mr. Ashmore, of South Carolina (Democrat)—And perjure yourself!

Mr. Singleton—And are a negro thief in the bargain?

Mr. Barksdale—I hold no parley with a perjured negro!

Mr. Lovejoy—I can go to England and there discuss the question of Church and State, or any other British institution. But if I go into the Slave States and talk against slavery, where is my protection?

Mr. Miles, of North Carolina (Democrat)—Can you go to England and incite the labouring classes there to assassinate the Queen?

Mr. Lovejoy—I don't desire to do that. I claim the right to discuss slavery everywhere under the stars and stripes. I claim it! I demand it!

Mr. Bonham—We want you to assert it.

Mr. Lovejoy—When you call us small farmers, and apply other epithets against the working people of the North, we don't harm you. If a mechanic from Pennsylvania were to go South and speak about the superiority of white labour he would be held morally responsible. You would strip him and scourge him by the hand of a slave, and perhaps tar and feather him.

Mr. Barksdale—The meanest negro in the South is your superior. (Cries of "Order!" from the Republican side.)

Mr. Lovejoy, in speaking of John Brown, said he would not curse him. He would pour no execrations upon old John Brown. He condemned what he (Brown) did. He disapproved of his act. He believed, however, that his purpose was a good one, and his motives honest and truthful. John Brown stood head and shoulders above any man here until he was strangled. Any law to enslave man was an arrangement among pirates to distribute the spoils. By what right do you of the South get together and enact laws in spite of your laws, and to fight himself away. Were he (Lovejoy) a slave, and were it necessary to achieve his freedom, he would not hesitate to fill up the chasm and bridge it over with the carcasses of the slain. He loved the South.

A Voice—We don't love you!

Mr. Lovejoy—So it was with the Saviour. They didn't love him. (Laughter.) Gentlemen who talked of dissolving the Union could no more do it than they could stop the shining of the sun. Virginia, instead of clothing herself in sheep's grey, should clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes, on account of slavery, and ought to drink the waters of bitterness.

Mr. Martin, of Virginia (Democrat)—If you will come into Virginia we will hang you higher than we did John Brown.

Mr. Lovejoy—No doubt about it.

The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

On the previous day, during a colloquy between Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois (Republican), and Mr. Clark, of Missouri, the former said John Wesley spoke of slavery as the sum total of all villainies.

Mr. Jenkins, of Virginia (Democrat), inquired—Do you say so?

Mr. Farnsworth—I said Wesley said so.

Mr. Jenkins—Do you say so?

Mr. Farnsworth—I am very much of that opinion.

Mr. Jenkins—Then you declare a lie.

Mr. Farnsworth—I am not in the habit of descending into cesspools to throw dirt at blackguards.

Mr. Jenkins was understood to say, "I can't receive that as an insult."

#### IRELAND.

**AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.**—The reports from the rural districts of Ireland are somewhat better than those of last week; but the weather is still cold and ungenial, checking vegetation wherever it has made any progress. Cattle are suffering greatly from the scarcity of fodder; and, as the natural effect, the numbers offered for sale at fairs and markets are unprecedentedly large, the quality being generally of a very inferior description.

#### SCOTLAND.

**TERrible BOILER EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW.**—On Saturday morning a boiler exploded at a pit belonging to the Summerlee Iron Company, situated at the back of High-street, Glasgow. The overman, William Rumage, the engineer, and fireman, were killed, their bodies being thrown into the air and dreadfully mutilated. William Cathcart, a miner, was so severely hurt that there is no hope of his recovery, and others were seriously, though not fatally injured. The boiler was broken into two parts, and one portion, weighing three or four tons, was thrown into the air over a range of two-story buildings, into High-street, a distance of 150 yards; the other half, which weighed six or seven tons, was thrown about 230 yards over a park, shattering a fine ash-tree. Another boiler, which was placed near the one which exploded, was shattered; and a third was thrown to some distance. The explosion was heard two miles off, and the bricks and other débris were thrown all round the scene of the explosion to a distance of half a mile. Many windows of the houses in High-street were broken, roofs and walls of houses were injured, and portions of the machinery were strewn to a considerable distance.

#### THE PROVINCES.

**THE MURDER IN BIRMINGHAM.**—An inquest has been held on the body of Sarah Pratt, Price, the murderer, had confessed to a policeman; adding, "I loved her as I love my life. I don't wish to live another day. I wish I were to be hanged to-morrow." The policeman admitted that he had asked questions of the prisoner and had not cautioned him, for which he was severely censured by the Coroner. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Price. He was taken before a magistrate next day and committed for trial.

**DISAPPOINTED LOVE.**—When the roll of emigrants on board the *Isaac Webb*, at Liverpool, was being called over, last week, a young woman was found on board without a ticket, and was placed in a boat to be conveyed to the shore. She pleaded earnestly to be allowed to go in the ship to New York, whither, she said, her "lad" had gone in the *Dreadnought*, but her entreaties were vain. Suddenly the unwilling passenger jumped into the river, where she struggled for some time, but was at length rescued. When sufficiently recovered she said her dear boy had left her in Belfast to go to New York, and, as she could not live apart from him, she came to Liverpool, and went on board the *Isaac Webb* in the hope that she would be allowed to follow. She will, no doubt, be sent back to her own country. But if "her lad" could be found, and she could be sent to him, that would be a better arrangement.

**S**

## MADAME BORGHIS-MAMO.

THIS distinguished vocalist, whose Portrait we have engraved, first became known to amateurs on this side of the Alps some five or six years ago, when she made her débüt at the Italian Opera of Paris in the "Trovatore." This opera, which passes with the general public for Verdi's masterpiece, and which, though connoisseurs may consider it inferior as a dramatic whole to "Rigoletto," includes more attractive morceaux than any other of the composer's works, was produced in Paris in the winter, or winter season, of 1854, under the maestro's own direction. The "cast" as regards the principal personages was as follows:—Leonora, Mdme. Frezzolini; Azucena, Mdme. Borghi-Mamo; Manrico, Baucardé; Conte di Luna, Graziani. The first representation, then, of the new opera was interesting for more than one reason. To begin with, this was the first time Verdi had appeared in Paris to conduct one of his own works; therefore the one of which he was now personally to superintend the performance ought, at least, to be worthy of him, and, in all probability, was his finest production. Moreover, the public would have an opportunity of learning for themselves whether the composer of "Ernani" was really such a believer in noise as his numerous adversaries pretended, or whether his undeniable emphatic tendencies had not been made to appear greater than they really were through the unintelligent exaggerations of musical conductors. Finally, two of the singers—Mdme. Borghi-Mamo and Signor Graziani—were quite new to Paris, and until that time had, we believe, never sung out of Italy. Both these vocalists achieved the most decided success, but more especially Mdme. Borghi-Mamo, who accordingly was not invited by either of our operatic managers to visit London; whereas Graziani was engaged forthwith by Mr. Gye for the Royal Italian Opera. Certainly, we have nothing to say against Graziani, who is not only the best Conte di Luna ever seen (thanks, no doubt, to Verdi's instruction and to the exact suitableness of the part to his particular capabilities), but who has also the finest baritone voice of the day; though it is impossible to overlook the fact that is only as the Count in the "Trovatore" that he has met with any pre-eminent success, and that in certain characters, where others less richly endowed by nature (we mean in a physical sense) have succeeded, he has, comparatively speaking, failed. It was curious, then, that the directors of the Royal Italian Opera, which has possessed no first-rate contralto for important dramatic parts (with all respect be it said to Mdme. Nantier-Didiee, the charming representative of the page in the "Huguenots," and, above all, of the page in "Maria di Rohan," in which it would be impossible to rival her), since the secession of Mdle. Alboni, should not have hastened to retain the services of Mdme. Borghi-Mamo, especially when they displayed so much alacrity in strengthening their list of baritones, already remarkably strong. However, it so happens that during the last half dozen years our managers have gone to Vienna and to Milan for their new vocalists (and in several instances, it is true, with admirable results), while the youngest and best mezzo-soprano and contralto who had appeared since Mdle. Alboni made her débüt in London (thirteen years since) was allowed to continue singing in Paris, at only twelve hours' distance via Calais, or ten hours and a half (so at least say the advertisements) by the Boulogne route!

But at last Mdme. Borghi-Mamo has come to London, and we now advise all who care for pure Italian singing, accompanied by histrionic

talent of no common order, to go and hear her as Leonora in "La Favorita," as Desdemona in "Otello," and as Azucena in the "Trovatore." Her reading of the last-named part will be found to differ somewhat from that usually adopted by other Azucenas, at least in her opening scene, where the gipsy, in Mdme. Borghi-Mamo's version, does not address the celebrated legend to the other gipsies (who, doubtless, know it already by heart), but whispers it *apart*, and as if the

incidents she relates so haunted her that she is obliged, in spite of herself, to repeat them.

Leonora, in Donizetti's "La Favorita," was one of the first characters—the first, if we remember rightly—which Mdme. Borghi-Mamo assumed at the Académie Impériale, where she was engaged soon after her débüt at the Théâtre des Italiens. At all events, it was in the part of Leonora that this lady obtained her greatest triumph at the Grand Opéra. But we are not quite sure that she did not make her first appearance on the French stage in one of Meyerbeer's works, of which the music would scarcely be suited to her even, graceful, flowing, and thoroughly Italian style.

In the present day the temptations of a pecuniary character offered to contralti to become sopranis are so great that few singers of the former class who can by any possibility force out a few upper notes not naturally belonging to their voices abstain from transforming themselves into the latter. No man by taking thought can add a cubit to his stature; but, with tuition and a little straining, many a woman with a beautiful contralto voice has succeeded in changing it into an indifferent soprano. Mdme. Borghi-Mamo, let us hasten to assure our readers, did nothing of this kind, her natural mezzo-soprano voice being of such extent that she has all the low notes of an ordinary contralto and the high notes of a mezzo-soprano, who, on an emergency, could sing the music of a true soprano. She can play all the répertoire of Mdle. Alboni, and most of those parts which would be Mdme. Grisi's best, if Mdme. Grisi had still a magnificent voice. As Leonora—which, it may be remembered, was written for Mdme. Stoltz—she is perfectly at her ease. In her duet with Fernando, in the air of the third act, and in the duet with Alfonso, she is equally admirable; while in the magnificent duet which terminates the last act, and which is the most dramatic piece in all modern Italian opera, she attains the sublime of poetical expression, and is as superior to her great French predecessor in the part as pure poetry is to vigorous, melodramatic prose. Mdme. Stoltz's ardour could really not be distinguished from that of sensuality, whereas the fervour of Mdme. Borghi-Mamo is full of deep religious sentiment, and already belongs no longer to this world.

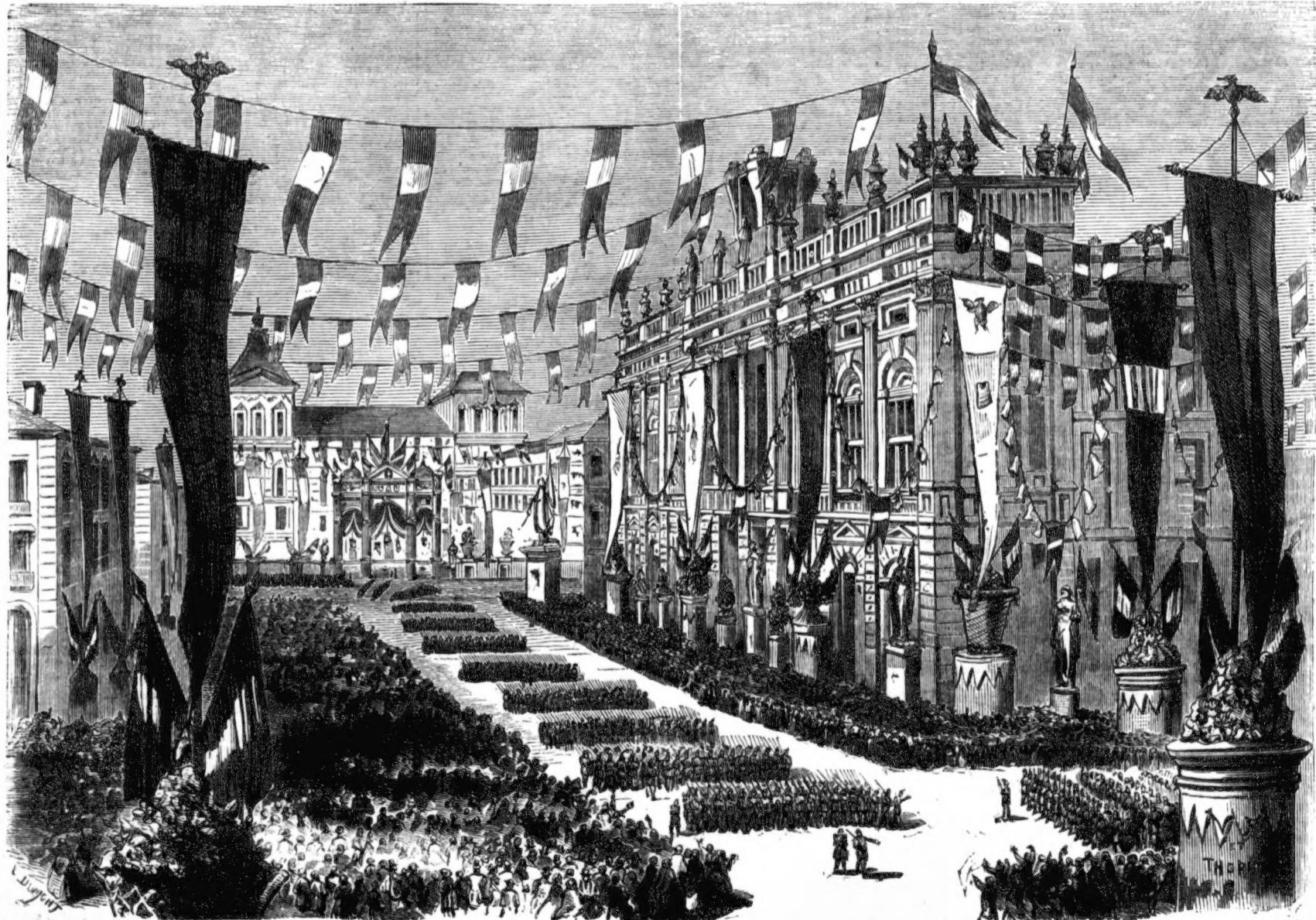
It would have been a disgrace to London if Mdme. Borghi-Mamo had not obtained the most brilliant success in every part in which she has yet appeared; and her triumph, we rejoice to say, has been most complete. Not only has she been lauded by every one whose opinion is worth having, but she has also been becomingly undervalued by the perverse critic who contributes to the *Athenaeum*, and who, as he does not understand the merit of Mdle. Titieno and Signor Giuglini, could scarcely be expected to appreciate Mdme. Borghi-Mamo. May it be long before she loses her lovely voice and thus entitle herself to receive his praise!

## INAUGURATION OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT

THE ceremony of the inauguration of the Italian Parliament at Turin, on the 2nd inst., was celebrated amidst a burst of enthusiasm from the people that has not yet been equalled in these enthusiastic times. An apartment in the city, bespoken even a week before the event, was not to be had. Scores of deputies and senators from the Tuscan and Amilian provinces were to be seen wandering about the streets in quest of lodgings the night previous to the ceremony with little or no success, notwithstanding, and, indeed, in consequence of, the praiseworthy en-



MADAME BORGHIS-MAMO



DECORATION OF THE PIAZZA CASTELLO, AT TURIN, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

deavers of the municipal authorities, who undertook to supply new-comers with suitable house accommodation, and establish order and method in a branch of industry every interference with which, as with all other trades, only made confusion worse confounded. There have already been given many excellent descriptions of Turin as it looks all pavoised for a national festivity; even that notable cradle of art, Florence, is not so tastefully tricked out. Mere contrasts of colours and effect of light do not suffice the perhaps less fanciful but more earnest Piedmontese. In Turin we have the records of the past, the emblems of the present, and hints of the future. The fusion of the Italian "peoples" into one people is here blazoned forth in a hundred stands and coats of arms, banners, streamers, triumphal arches, &c. The 2nd of April, 1860, was for Italy a second Pontida, with this difference only, that at Pontida, in the middle of the twelfth century, only the cities were convened, and for a temporary confederacy. On this occasion it was both town and country—an annexation, and not a league—a bond of union meant for eternity. Even in its palmy days the Lombard League never numbered one-third of the Italian communities here represented. Towns which joined at Pontida for the first and only time in Italian annals, which have gone asunder for ever since—towns which had borne the deadliest enmity against each other, and ruthlessly and relentlessly conspired to each other's destruction—Pisa and Genoa, Milan and Pavia, Parma and Piacenza, the cradle of Dante and his tomb—Italian genius in its various development, the various schools of Italian art—all were gathered here. With the exception of Mantua and Padua, Verona, Vicenza, and Venice, the very soul and heart of Italy were present; for, although the new kingdom acknowledging the sway of Victor Emmanuel II. does not make up even one-half of the land and population of the peninsula, still there is no doubt that in point of glorious traditions, lofty achievements, mental culture, and moral worth, the

upper portion of Italy is also the noble one. Out of Rome and Naples Southern Italy presents little more than a dreary sameness of dull, backward provincial towns—towns like Taranto, Reggio of Calabria, Fano, Fermo, and ever so many others, which not only are nothing at the present time, but have no traces of ever having been more than nothing in days of yore.

What man who had been absent from the Sardinian capital for the last nine months would have recognised his sober, and even somewhat dismal, acquaintance of former years? The streets were crowded with people moving about with one object—to see the "festa." There was no lack of grumblers, indeed, who professed themselves sick to death of this perpetual holiday, "this eternal waving of banners, this patriotism of demonstrations, this enthusiasm of the lungs, which keeps 12,000,000 of freemen perpetually bawling and singing and rollicking about, turning both triumphs and defeats, marches and funerals, 'Te Deums' and 'Misereres,' into rare-shows—into as many occasions for shirking work and loitering about. Are charters and constitutions, freedom and annexation, only granted to the Italians to make up for the masses and processions, the pomp and circumstance of which begin to pall on a priest-contemning, if not God-forgetting, populace? And is Italy so rich in gunpowder that she can afford to waste millions in tin flowerpots, silk rags, and oil lamps?"

But, prithee, patience, good friends. Christmas comes but once a year; the gathering together of a people once only in many centuries. A fusion of races effected by love and sacrifice, by perseverance, is an event the world seldom produces, and perhaps may never exhibit again. Excitement and elation are but too natural to the Italians. It is in the nature of these people that their feelings should thus manifest themselves; and it is, perhaps, the duty of their rulers thus to minister to their tastes and pleasures.

On the morning of the 2nd instant, then, all were up betimes—some

hundred thousand of the natives of Turin, and at least half as many of its floating population. The King had to open Parliament. In order to open Parliament the King had only to issue forth from the quadrangle, encompassed on three sides by the Royal Palace, and opening on the fourth side into the broad square called Piazza Castello, in the centre of which, to the left of the King as he rode forth, rises the Palazzo Madama, that quaint edifice with a French front of the seventeenth century, and Italian turrets, at the back, of the fourteenth, a part of which is occupied by the Senate or Upper House of Parliament. The whole of Turin and of its foreign visitors, all the gay trappings, and tinsel, and frippery with which it decks itself, must be condensed in this its central square, and the stiff, straight seats opening into it at right angles. The whole of Turin, then, was in this square and streets, save and except those whom either business, or favour, or a good pair of elbows brought within the precincts of the Palace itself. It is the decoration of this square that we have illustrated in the accompanying Engraving, the Sketch for which was made at the moment when the National Guard was defiling past the King, in front of the Palazzo Madama.

The Palace itself is a quaint, and almost grotesque, medley outside; inside it has a magnificent, truly Italian, giant staircase, and a still more gigantic hall, which was once meant merely for a vestibule, or ante-room, and is now turned to the purposes of a Chamber, or, as the English would say, a "House."

Within this hall, which is nearly twice as high as it is either long or broad, an amphitheatre had been erected; on the steps were the senators' seats, above these the galleries for the diplomatic and fashionable audience. The throne was reared up in the inside of the arena, on the right of the King as he entered.

Soon after daybreak ladies and gentlemen began to take their seats in the tribune or galleries, as their tickets entitled them. At ten o'clock



TOWNHALL SQUARE, CAPE TOWN.

#### CAPE TOWN.

The transports freighted with French troops for the forthcoming expedition in China have all of them touched for a few days at Cape Town, to secure fresh provisions and to give the soldiers a brief holiday on shore. Our allies, on approaching the anchorage, could hardly fail of admiring the fine position of the city, extending along the shore of the noble bay, with the castle, forts, and church spires, and domes rising above the long lines of houses, and apparently covering the plain to the base of the Table Mountain, which, with its twin buttresses, forms a magnificent background to the picture. On landing they were, no doubt, surprised to find themselves, not in a new colonial town, hastily run up, irregularly built, with a number of mean houses scattered at random over a wide area, but in a compact and well-built place, which in position and appearance vies with some of the best cities and towns in Europe. The striking feature of the town—is, indeed, it is of all the towns in the colony of Dutch origin—the regularity of the streets and squares, which are laid out at right angles with each other. Of the former George's street and the Heerengracht are the best. One side of this last is open to the Grand Parade, an area of twenty acres, on which stands the Commercial Exchange, a handsome building, with a long room, the resort of the merchants and other subscribers, where all shipping intelligence is posted and files of English and foreign newspapers kept for reference, it being the "Lloyd's" of the Cape. The room is also used for balls, concerts, and dinners, and within its walls, the officers of the French expedition were banqueted and danced with.

Beyond the Parade, and a large area called Caledon-square, are the barracks, capable of lodging 4000 infantry and 1000 cavalry; and on the left, looking from the sea, stands the Castle, a strong fortress, built long ago by the Dutch.

The municipal business is conducted in the Townhouse—a handsome building, a portion of which is shown in the right corner of our Engraving. On the square in front of it the fruit market is held, and all the country produce, brought by wagons from the neighbouring districts, is sold by auction.

In our Illustration some of the members of the French expedition

are seen strolling about and receiving a welcome from the British inhabitants, military and civilian. The trooper and sailor on the right are lost in admiration at the stately walk and figure of a Hottentot Venus, who, with her piccaninny slung at her back, assumes not to notice her admirers, but stalks majestically onwards.

Not the least important building in the square, to our notion, is the thatched inn. The very aspect of our Engraving is hot and sultry, and we warrant that but few minutes will elapse before the foreground group, who are exchanging greetings, will adjourn to its shady parlour and pledge each other in brimful cups of Bass's ale.

#### PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The accounts for the complete financial year ended the 31st of March, 1860, were published on Monday.

The total income amounted to £71,089,668; the expenditure to £69,502,289; leaving an excess of income amounting to £1,587,379. The details of income are as follows:—Customs, £24,460,901; excise, £20,361,009; stamps, £8,043,598; taxes (land and assessed), £3,232,000; property tax, £9,596,105; Post Office, £3,310,000; Crown lands (net), £284,479; miscellaneous, £1,801,584.

The expenditure is accounted for as follows:—Interest and management of the permanent debt, £23,765,829; unclaimed dividends paid, £114,681; terminable annuities, £4,320,384; interest of Exchequer bonds, 1864 and 1855, £135,000; interest of Exchequer bills, supply, £301,048; ditto, deficiency, £1780.

The total of these sums is £28,638,725. After which we have "Charges on the Consolidated Fund," in all £1,964,394, or, in detail, as follow:—Civil List, £403,260; annuities and pensions, £350,713; salaries and allowances, £157,602; diplomatic salaries and pensions, £163,001; courts of justice, £712,417; miscellaneous charges on the Consolidated Fund, £177,339.

The total of the supply services was £38,899,169, explained thus:—Army, £14,057,186; navy, including packet service, £11,823,859; miscellaneous civil services, £7,721,518; salaries, &c., of revenue departments, £4,438,548; operations in China, £358,057.

it was difficult to find even standing-room. Half an hour later the place was "cramful." By this time the senators began to enter pell-mell; with them the deputies. Towards eleven they had all taken their seats, without distinction, when a clapping of hands announced the arrival of the Royal family. Two young Princes, one on each hand of the Duchess of Genoa, sat on the front seat of the central gallery; behind them was a numerous staff of bestarrated Court grandees.

Almost instantly afterwards the hall shook with a thunder of mingled cheers and plaudits. The King walked in, crossed the hall with his firm step, and took his seat on the throne. His Ministers stood around and behind him. As the shouts ceased a voice—that of the new Minister of State, Count Schopis, I believe—called out, "Signori Senatori e Deputati, il Re v'invita a sedere." The same Minister proceeded to administer the oath to the senators, reading the form, and calling out the senators by an "appel-nominal," upon which every man, as his turn came, rose and spoke the word "Giuro."

After the senators had been sworn, Farini, the Home Minister, administered the oath to the Lower House.

As they came, each in turn, to swear fealty to the Throne and Constitution, some name would be cried aloud that had a reputation in all Italy, and even in all Europe. Men of all parties, men of all professions, of all ranks, and, indeed, of all character, were met here. There they were, old, stubborn Piedmontese gentlemen; young, hot-headed Lombard and Tuscan Democrats, the blood of Strozzi and Pepoli, the literary genius of Manzoni and Tommaseo, the scientific learning of Paizza and Lanetti, the military valour of La Marmora and Cialdini, together with the intellectual and moral worth of enslaved Italy, represented by illustrious exiles from Venice, Rome, and Naples—such as Tecchio, Mamiani, Sforza-Cesarini, Poerio, Scialoia, Tommasi, Imbriani, and many others.

The speech of the King, which has been published in every newspaper, was received with loud and prolonged applause. At length the long-looked-forward-to Italian Parliament had met, and in their debates let us hope they will not forget their still enslaved and suffering brethren of other and less fortunate parts of the peninsula.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 127.  
MR. HORSMAN'S SPEECH.

Last week the House seemed to be settling down into a chronic state of dulness and apathy. On Monday we had nothing but the dreary moanings of certain old Admirals over the navy estimates; on Tuesday the House finished all its business, and was up before six o'clock; on Wednesday there were two desultory debates, one on the conveyance of voters, and the other on lawyers' apprentices; and it was not till Thursday that the House showed signs of returning animation. Really in the early part of the week we began to fear that we should be compelled to suspend, from want of material, these articles on "The Inner Life." On Thursday, however, Mr. Horsman came to our rescue, and furnished us with a subject by launching another harangue on the annexation of Savoy and Nice, the danger of Switzerland, the French Emperor's projects, the policy of England as it is and ought to be, *et de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, concerning the past, present, and future of Europe. It was an exceedingly clever speech that of Mr. Horsman, and did great credit to the patience, industry, ingenuity, and skill of the right honourable gentleman—to his patience and industry, for there can be no question that this speech was all elaborated beforehand. Indeed, we should not be surprised if we were to be told that it was all written out and committed to memory; there were all the signs that it was so. The sentences were so artistically constructed, and so carefully polished off, and the delivery was so orderly and measured, that it seemed to the hearers impossible that, as to matter or language, any part of the speech could be extempore: we are not sure that the very manner had not been assiduously studied and practised beforehand. The ingenuity and skill required to get up such a speech must have struck every body. It was really wonderful how out of such a small piece of tow Mr. Horsman could have woven such a web. The Emperor of the French has beaten Austria, added Lombardy to Sardinia, consented to the annexation of the Duchies, and himself taken Savoy and Nice. This is what we all know; for these are accomplished facts. But Mr. Horsman went far beyond this, for he unrolled the scroll of the future and drew such a picture of events to come as positively to alarm the timid and make even the boldest "hold their breath for a time." And well it might be so; for, as an Irish member said, the right honourable gentleman proved that "everybody was about to devour everybody else; and that, at last, the Emperor would swallow us all." In short, Mr. Horsman by his wonderful art conjured up before our eyes a phantasmagoria of such horrors in the immediate future that if the nerves of the strongest were shaken for a time they must stand excused. Nor was the phraseology of Mr. Horsman less ingenious than his matter. Indeed, Mr. Horsman is confessedly one of the cleverest phrase-makers in the House. Perhaps in the whole world there is not a cleverer artist in word-joinery. Observe how every word fits every other word; and what an eye for colour and what an ear for music he has!

## ITS EFFECT UPON THE HOUSE.

The effect of this speech upon the members was not a little curious to the careful observer. Mr. Bright, who sat just behind Mr. Horsman, was clearly not moved at all by all these portentous prophecies. You might see this in his face. He reminded us of a good "Pater-familias" who takes his children to see the exhibition of a magic lantern. The children are scared at the ghosts and hobgoblins which glide across the scene; but the father looks on all unmoved, because he understands the trick. But with Mr. Bentinck, who sat on the front bench below the gangway, immediately opposite the Speaker, it was quite different. He, you could see at once, believed it all—as devoutly as an old lady of millennial views believes the ratiocinations of Dr. Cumming. Disraeli, of course, was not taken in. We should judge, however, that he was not sorry to see this quasi-Liberal doing Tory work; though we thought we saw signs, at times, in Mr. Disraeli's face of apprehension lest his new friend should overdo it. Gladstone sat with his head back and his hat over his eyes; and looked the sternest disapproval. Palmerston had his arms across his breast, and his eyes steadfastly on the ground, excepting now and then when Mr. Horsman, towards the close of his speech, began to sound the war trumpet, and then the noble Lord looked up and smiled as a chessplayer would smile if he saw his opponent make a desperately bad move. Lord John sat as he usually does, but anon leaned forward and took a note. The Liberal party generally, we thought, did not seem to be much impressed by the speech, and certainly did not approve of it, except Mr. "Eóthen" Kinglake, who, when the Liberals expressed disapprobation, crowded out a clarion cheer of encouragement to his condutor. The Opposition, in the main, were both impressed and delighted, and cheered Mr. Horsman lustily: indeed, when the right honourable gentleman, in plain and unmistakable terms, advocated immediate war, and denounced the Minister who should hesitate to meet the danger "like a man" as "craven in spirit," some of the fiery Hectors on the Opposition benches looked as if they would like to jump up and shout, "Scot wha ha'e" in chorus. The effect, however, of Mr. Horsman's speech was not lasting, I fancy. When Lord John Russell arose the phantasmagorical horrors which the magician had conjured up soon began to grow dim, and at last entirely passed away, "like a dream when one awaketh;" and when the noble Lord sat down the members rushed off to dinner, and we venture to say that there was a deal more talk over their claret of Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy than of Mr. Horsman and his prophecies. "Did Mr. Horsman himself believe his vaticinations?" Hem! We would rather leave that question unanswered. There is a depth of "inner life" which is "inscrutable."

## THE GREAT FIGHT.

Ever since the great fight "two voices" have been talking within us—one urging that we should say nothing about that event; the other, with equal pertinacity, moving us to speak. "I would not say anything about that fight if I were you," said the first. "Why not?" said the second. "Oh, it is such a low, vulgar affair; and it is not right that the people of England should think that their 'conscript fathers' have taken an interest in such a disreputable business." "But they did take an interest in it." "Yes, I know; but it is not worth while to let the people know this. Will it not tend to lower the august assembly in the public mind?" "But we write the 'Inner Life,' remember, and how can we in conscience conceal it from our readers?" "Ah, to be sure! but as the sons of Noah threw a robe over their father when they discovered him in the cave, so I would advise that you should cast a veil over the weakness of the House." But to this the second voice replied "No! It is best to be honest. Besides, is it so guilty a thing to do—to read about, and take an interest in, this fight? If so, verily we are all guilty; for rely upon it that from the throne to the cottage, and lower still, all felt more or less interested in this fight." Whereupon Voice 1 uttered a deep sigh, and was silent.

## INTEREST EXCITED IN THE HOUSE.

Yes, it is so. It cannot be denied. From the highest to the lowest—peers and paupers—high dignitaries of the law and high dignitaries of the church—the clergy, established and dissenting—religious people and irreligious—all, more or less, have been moved by this event. Why, then, should we conceal the fact that here also the all-pervading excitement was felt? We see no reason, and, therefore, shall proceed. Well, then, here, as everywhere else, the fight between Heenan and Sayers for several days was the engrossed topic of all conversation. You might see by the earnestness of strangers in the lobby that they had caught the mania. Sometimes, indeed, they suited the action to the word, as the orators inside are wont to do, and tried to show, as well as to narrate, how the battle was fought. In the division lobbies all day on Wednesday hon. members clustered in knots to discuss this subject, and every man who had been present at the fight was the centre of a circle of anxious inquirers; and, even in the House itself, whilst professedly engaged in the business of legislation, hon. members in an under tone were really debating the respective merits of the Champion and the Benicia Boy.

## MR. EWART ASKS A QUESTION.

On Friday night the subject of the fight was formally brought before the House. Mr. W. Ewart, the member for Dumfries, was the interpellator, and he introduced his question to the Home Secretary with a speech. Mr. William Ewart is well known in the House as a social reformer. He goes in for the elevation of the people—advocates the establishment of local libraries, parks, and pleasure-grounds; and it was therefore appropriate for him to seek to put down this sort of "brutalising exhibition." But the hon. member did not take much by his move. It was not well timed. He should have waited a week or two, when possibly the House will have returned to its right mind. The hon. gentleman talked for about a quarter of an hour, but very little of what he said was heard, and the ironical cheers with which he was greeted showed unmistakably that the House was not in the mood to be improved by his sermon.

## HIS IRISH BACKER.

When he sat down Mr. Vincent Scully rose, and was received by loud cheers. Mr. Scully is an Irishman, with more than the usual dash of Irish humour in him, and is therefore generally received with mirth when he rises to address the House. On this occasion the expectation of amusement was fully justified, for, to the surprise of everybody, he, too, had a lecture to deliver on this "outrage of public morals." Coming from an Irishman this was droll enough; but, when Mr. Scully said that in Ireland such exhibitions would not be tolerated, and expressed a hope that the Home Secretary would treat the subject in a serious manner, the mirth of the House became uncontrollable.

## THE HOME SECRETARY RISES.

At last the Home Secretary rose, and in a moment the House became quiet. The Home Secretary is the deity who presides over the police of the nation, and the fight, therefore, came properly within the cognisance of his department; and when he came from behind his cloud it was expected that his deliverance on the question would be very solemn and serious. The dis approvers of the fight anticipated a smile of encouragement; those who sanctioned it expected to be transfigured by a frown. No wonder, then, that when Sir Cornewall Lewis rose a solemn silence pervaded the House. But Sir Cornewall Lewis disappointed all the expectations which were entertained; for he neither blessed the opponents of prize-fights with a smile nor transfixed the advocates with a frown. Nor did he take exactly a middle course. Indeed, beneath his carefully-studied language it was easy to see that, whilst he was not prepared to sanction pugilistic encounters, he was certainly not inclined to pour out upon them the vials of his divine wrath. If by office he is divine he showed that by nature he is human. Of course, occupying the high position which he fills, he could not directly defend prize-fights; he therefore showed the House how the advocates defended them. "It was said" (such was the artful manner in which the Home Secretary delivered himself) "that the pugilistic encounter afforded a model of fair fighting. It was said that it afforded an inducement to practise a mode of fighting better than the use of the bowie-knife or the stiletto, or that other mode of fighting not uncommon in Ireland—viz., with the shillelagh." The allusion to the bowie-knife was one for America's nob. The mention of the stiletto pointed at Italy; whilst the allusion to the shillelagh was directed at Mr. Scully. This part of Sir George's speech was loudly cheered by the partisans of the ring, and especially the latter part of it. Here the cheers and laughter made the walls echo again; and the gravity of the serious part of the House—including Mr. Scully—was disturbed. On the whole, then, the impression was, that so intense had been the interest felt in the fight that even the gods themselves were moved, as of old they used to be (see Homer, Virgil, &c.), if not to take part in it, to look down with feelings of anything but disapproval. And, after this, what could be said on the question? When Sir George had finished the majority of the members rose like a flock of birds, and, as they sped away, chuckled merrily over the result of Mr. Ewart's questions. But we must not neglect here to note one singular fact. Whilst Sir George was speaking it was observed that a humorous smile irradiated his face. Those who know Sir George will be struck with this as a remarkable phenomenon.

## SUBSCRIPTION FOR TOM SAYERS.

And what did the members proceed to do? Shall we divulge it? Why not, after such a speech as that of Sir Cornewall Lewis? Well, then, some few of the faster sort stationed themselves in the division lobby and levied toll upon the passers-by for the benefit of Tom Sayers; and they were very successful in their exactions, for before the night closed upwards of seventy honourable members had subscribed sovereign each, and since then the number has, we learn, increased to a hundred. Now, here is a fine opportunity for a moral sermon. And there are not wanting materials for an exceedingly eloquent and edifying discourse. We might contrast the beginning and ending of this episode—how it commenced with the Speaker at the table, the robed chaplain at his side, and the members with their faces turned to the wall, all solemnly engaged in prayer; and how it finished with a collection for a prize-fighter. We might also summon up those solemn old Puritan members of the Long Parliament—Cromwell, Hampden, Pym, and others—to frown upon these proceedings; and might dwell largely on the degeneracy of the modern House as compared with that sturdy Puritan race. But we forbear, for in truth we are in no mood now to moralise; for we frankly confess that we, too, have eaten of the insane root and partaken with the ungodly of this widespread excitement. We are almost ashamed of it; but so it is, and there we must leave it.

## THE REFORM BILL.

We have taken up so much space upon the subject of the pugilistic encounter between Heenan and Sayers that we have but little left for the Reform encounters in the Parliamentary ring. Well, it is no matter, for in truth there is not much to be said. In due course the adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill came on on Monday night; but it did not terminate, and, while we write, when it will end is all unknown. There is to be no division—at least, so says Disraeli; although here we may note that on Monday night Mr. Bentinck, rather disputed Mr. Disraeli's right to make an arrangement of this sort. What this mutiny against the chief augurs we cannot say. Is Mr. Disraeli to be dethroned? and the Opposition again to be led by a Bentinck? It has long been apparent that the Opposition is tired of its leader; but nobody thought that he was to be supplanted by the honourable member for West Norfolk. Mr. Bentinck on the front bench, leaning on the official box, as leader of her Majesty's Opposition, would, as the Scotch say, be "a gude sight for fair een." But why not? Would he not in every way represent the country party better than Disraeli? "Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat." And, on the whole, we must confess that Mr. Bentinck's elevation would be exceedingly appropriate.

## MR. EDWIN JAMES.

Mr. Edwin James reopened the debate by a speech which was loudly cheered by the Opposition, and this is not surprising, for he supported the bill by what was for the time a very damaging speech against it; but only for the time, for this speech of Mr. James was, like all his speeches, eloquent, showy, and temporarily effective, but singularly loose and inconclusive. In a few minutes afterwards, when it had been dissected by the keen knife of Sir Cornewall Lewis, it looked a very small affair. But, perhaps, one of the most remarkable parts of this speech was that in which Mr. James expressed an opinion that the bill is "too democratic." This may be so; but is it not strange that the Marylebone Radical tribune should hold and utter this opinion? Mr. James's figures cut a poor figure in the hands of the Home Secretary. The member for Marylebone should never meddle with any other figures than figures of speech; these cannot be confuted, but the others can not only be confuted, but turned into pointed darts against him who unskillfully uses them. Sir Cornewall Lewis transfixed the orator with his own arrows. Mr. James has some of the qualifications of a good speaker; he has a commanding presence, capital voice, impressive manner, plenty of words; but furthermore deponent hath nothing to say. He is like a

violin-player who can hold his instrument well, bow well, and bring out a good tone; but for lack of study does not play in tune nor exactly in time, and can only gain applause from the uncultured many, and not from the cultured few. The other speakers we cannot notice; but, no matter: they will often turn up again and again, alas!

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.  
HOUSE OF LORDS.  
DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Marquis of NORMANBY said he had been requested to postpone an elaborate motion relating to private correspondence between Ambassadors and Foreign Secretaries, of which he had given notice, as it was said that Lord Cowley intended to come over from Paris and take part in the discussion.

Earl GRANVILLE explained that Lord Cowley had arrived in London, but it would be impossible for him to be in the House that night.

It was arranged that the motion should be taken on Monday.

## ELECTIONS.

Earl Grey's Committee on Electoral Matters was nominated. It includes the names of Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Strathearn, Lord Belper, the Earl of Derby, Lord Lonsdale, Earl of St. Germans, Lord Overstone, Lord Eversley, Lord Stradbroke, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Llanover, and Lord Colchester.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in the event of the Reform Bill being read a second time during the present Session, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government at once to proceed with the bill, or to agree to any motion to refer such bill to a Select Committee?

Lord J. RUSSELL said the adjourned debate on the Reform Bill would come on next Monday, and after that had passed he should move for the appointment of a Committee of the whole House. With regard to Mr. Massy's motion, that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee, he considered that it was tantamount to a motion for the adjournment for six months, and he should, therefore, be compelled to resist it.

## THE STOLEN EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Mr. C. WYNNE asked the Secretary for War whether he was aware that, during the recent examination for direct commissions for the Army, it was discovered that the examination-papers had been stolen or surreptitiously obtained from the office and the Council of Military Education, for the purpose of being sold to candidates, and whether any steps had been or would be taken for the detection and prosecution of the guilty parties?

Mr. S. HERBERT admitted that some of the examination-papers had been abstracted, but the abstraction was not attributable to any want of vigilance on the part of the Council of Military Education, as it had been ascertained that they had been stolen from the printing-office.

## OUR TRADE WITH SPAIN.

In reply to Mr. Lyall, Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Government had represented to the Spanish Government the advantages Spain would derive from the new commercial legislation of England, and every effort would be used to induce Spain to adopt a corresponding liberal policy.

## THE PAPER DUTY.—NEWSPAPERS.

The Paper Duty Repeal Bill was met by a hostile amendment from Mr. Bovill on a motion for going into Committee, and by another hostile amendment from Mr. Ayrton, negatived by 117 to 39. The bill then passed through Committee.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the postage of newspapers.

## PRIZE-FIGHTS.

Mr. W. EWART inquired of the Secretary of State for the Home Department what was the state of the law with respect to prize-fighting. He objected to these fights as a national institution.

Mr. V. SCULLY thought it was a disgrace to the country that two men in England should have been allowed to pommel each other for two hours. If such a thing had taken place in Ireland the whole proceeding would have been denounced by the London press.

[At this stage of the debate loud cries were made for Mr. Monckton Milnes, who, it was understood, was present at the fight. The honourable gentleman, however, sat quietly reading a Parliamentary paper, and did not rise.]

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in reply to Mr. Miller, said that there had been no increase in the strictness with which the law had been administered. With regard to prize-fighting, it had been held that prize-fighters adopted a better system than the shillelagh in Ireland. Seriously speaking, he had no doubt that such a fight was illegal, and that the people assembling there were guilty of an unlawful act. (Loud cries of "Milnes, Milnes!") A prosecution could be instituted in the ordinary way, and brought before the grand jury.

## MONDAY, APRIL 23.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS.

Lord NORMANBY moved—"That it appears by the papers lately laid before Parliament, and especially by a despatch from Earl Cowley to Lord J. Russell, dated the 5th of February, that the French Minister had stated, and truly, that the intention of the Emperor of the French to take possession of Savoy under certain contingencies had been made known to her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris and by him communicated to her Majesty's Secretary of State on more than one occasion between the 12th of July, 1859, and the 25th of January, 1860, in private letters; that while this House fully recognises the necessity of a private correspondence between the Secretary of State and her Majesty's representatives abroad, it is of opinion that all facts of international importance ought to be made matter of official correspondence, and, as such, to remain on record for the use not only of the Government of the day but of their successors in office, to be produced to, or withheld from, Parliament by the Ministers of the Crown on their responsibility; that the absence of any such record—more especially if such private correspondence is referred to in public despatches—is injurious to the public service, unjust alike to the foreign Minister who made the communication and to official colleagues at home, and calculated to withhold important matter from the full and free control of Parliament." Lord Normanby said that the object of his motion was to assert certain recognised principles in the conduct of diplomacy. He contended that, if the Government had only taken sufficient trouble, they might have discovered that negotiations for the transfer of Savoy and Nice between France and Sardinia were being carried on at a period when they declared themselves ignorant of such a fact. The consequence of this ignorance had been that the country had been kept in suspense until the time for effective action had gone by. Alluding to the speech of Lord J. Russell, he thought it contained most unjust accusations against the Emperor of the French, who had not acted with the bad faith imputed to him, as Count Walewski had clearly pointed out to Lord Cowley that the effects of certain contingencies in Italy would be followed by the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. Great allowances must also be made for the French Emperor, who had been placed in a peculiar position by the meddling policy of this country in Italy.

Lord COWLEY said that, as he had considered the resolution personal, he had obtained permission to be present at the debate. In the course of the last year he had held several conversations with Count Walewski, who, on the 25th of August and on the 3rd of November, had stated to him, as his private opinion, but without any official authority, that if Sardinia should annex Savoy and Nice. He immediately informed Lord J. Russell privately of this conversation, and, although these private communications might be irregular, he thought it was conducive to the public service that such irregularity should occasionally occur. It was not until the 10th of February that he received any official communication from the French Government, when it was at once forwarded to the Home Government, which had not withheld any important communication on the subject from the country.

Lord GRANVILLE thought, after the candid and satisfactory answer of Lord Cowley, no Peer could agree to the motion. He entirely repudiated the assumption of Lord Normanby that, as the Government had favoured the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont, the Government had only themselves to blame if France annexed Savoy, and pointed out that the policy of the Government had been to leave the Italians to settle their own affairs, without any intervention whatever. Though as an abstract proposition he should be willing to agree with the resolution, he could not in the present instance concur with the motion, and proposed that their Lordships should pass to the orders of the day.

Lord MALMSEY said the irregularities which had taken place had enabled the Government to evade inquiries by stating that they had received no official communication on certain subjects when they were in reality aware of everything that was taking place. He could not help thinking that the Government had not shown sufficient vigilance in the matter, and had not been jealous enough as to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France. However, taking all things into consideration, he thought it would be the better plan if Lord Normanby withdrew his resolution.

Lord NORMANBY, after a few remarks in reply, agreed to Lord Granville's suggestion of passing to the orders of the day. Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. MASSEY, in reply to Mr. Osborne, said, as Lord J. Russell had stated that the Government would regard the object of his motion to refer the Representation of the People Bill to a Select Committee to be to reject the measure, he had no alternative but to abandon it.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill was resumed by Mr. JAMES, who pointed out what he considered to be the defects of the bill—namely, its non-disfranchisement, its non-enfranchisement, and its not varying the constituency by giving a lodger franchise; in its hampering by exacting the payment of rates; and in its being a mere skeleton of a bill, containing no system of a revised registration. He argued that the Government had not shown that they had anything like an accurate view of the extent to which the franchise would be extended under the bill, and he gave details to prove the fallacy of the returns upon which they had based their calculations upon this point, and which omitted compound occupiers. With the question of non-disfranchisement he regretted that the Government had not had the courage to deal as the bolder measure of 1834, which adopted the proper principle, had dealt with this question.

Mr. HARDY observed that nobody had spoken in favour of this bill. Mr. JAMES had shown that it would not be a settlement of the question satisfactory to the party he represented, while on the Conservative side it was believed that it would not be a safe measure. Its object was avowedly not to improve the constituency, but to increase the number. Mr. Bright and his party supported the bill, not because it would be a satisfactory settlement of the franchise, but because they hoped it would afford standing-ground for an increase of the constituency that would overbear property and intelligence; it was supported as a stepping-stone to a further extension of the franchise. By its extension in the direction proposed by this bill, those who did not pay taxes would be enabled to control those who did, while it would open wider the door of corruption. He confirmed the representation of Mr. JAMES of the fallacy of the returns adopted by the Government. He condemned the giving a third member to large towns, and regarded the omission of any scheme of revised registration as an important defect; since, if there were to be large constituencies, there should be a cheap and easy system of registration. In the conclusion of his speech Mr. Hardy made an animated defence of the aristocracy against the strictures of Mr. Bright, who, he observed, was dragging after him a Government that could have no sympathy with his views.

Sir G. LEWIS said the returns laid upon the table contained correct and complete information so far as the rate-books, the only basis upon which the returns could be founded, furnished such information; he maintained that the Government had not made any serious error in the inferences they had drawn from them. He pointed out sources of error in Mr. JAMES's argument on this point, and then proceeded to state the grounds upon which he supported the bill. The object of the Reform Act of 1832, he remarked, was to remedy evils resulting from the representation of decayed towns, and the non-representation of the populous counties and large manufacturing towns; and the time had come for some further progress in the same direction. It was objected that the present bill contained no revised system of registration; but the Government had studiously avoided the introduction of subordinate matters, and this subject might be more conveniently dealt with in a separate measure. The objection that it omitted the lodger franchise could be discussed in the Committee; and with regard to complaint that the bill was deficient in disfranchisement, he argued that circumstances had altered since the year 1831; that the nomination boroughs before the Reform Act stood upon a different footing from that on which the boroughs with small constituencies now stood; and the Government had determined not to propose disfranchisement upon a large scale, but to follow the principles adopted in the bill of the late Government—that of population, which they thought was, upon the whole, a fair one, and preferable to that of the number of electors. He explained the reasons which had influenced the Government in proposing the transfer of seats, observing that it was a fair subject for consideration, and, if the House deemed the reasons insufficient, their decision could be altered in the Committee. He impressed upon the House, in conclusion, that there could be no sound system which did not to a great extent recognise the principle of local representation.

Lord R. MONTAGU said there was no need of this bill, since there were no particular evils to be remedied or anomalies to be rectified, and the bill would confer the franchise upon an entirely new class—a class exempt from income tax. He dwelt upon the preponderance of the towns in the representation with reference to property and numbers; he argued against the numerical theory, irrespective of intelligence, upon which the bill was constructed, and declared that the ablest members in the House were returned by small constituencies. In a further extension of the franchise numbers, he said, would sway the decisions of the House, and even now members were not so honest as they used to be. Why, then, should the Legislature repeat an experiment which had already failed?

Mr. H. BERKELEY could not agree that this was a reform bill. It might be termed a measure of reform, and as such he was compelled to give it his support; but he entered his protest against its being considered a measure of finality. He objected to the bill that it extended the franchise to a class of men less calculated to resist intimidation or corruption than the present class of voters, without affording them the protection of the ballot, and that it did not deal with nomination boroughs.

Lord R. CECIL observed that, in advertizing to the Reform Act of 1832, Sir G. Lewis had forgotten that it was a measure of balance, taking on one side and giving on the other. But the present bill had no qualification; it was an advance in one direction. Neither had Sir George paid any attention to the swamping argument—the objection as to the power which the bill would throw into the hands of numbers. The overpowering preponderance which the bill was about to place in the hands of the working classes, if exerted upon our finances, would prove dangerous. It was possible that the anticipations of the advocates of the bill might prove true; but it was possible that the result might verify his apprehensions of the consequences of placing power in the hands of persons too poor and too ignorant to use it wisely.

Mr. MILNES thought that the exclusion of large classes of the community from the franchise must produce discontent. It was a misfortune that certain educated classes should be separated from the political action of the society, and he should propose to give the suffrage to members of scientific bodies, of the Inns of Court, and other classes of influence in the country. He did not think it likely that the bill would effect any great change in the character of the members of that House; and, believing that it would tend to develop the political education of the people, he should give it his support.

Mr. PEACOCKE, after reading a list of members connected with the present and preceding Governments who had at various times been returned by small constituencies, argued strongly against their disfranchisement, observing that, if it were done, recourse must be had to electoral districts. He objected to the uniformity of the franchise proposed by the bill, a varied franchise being more in accordance with the principles of the Constitution.

Mr. NEWDEGATE contended that, the element of numbers being so enormously increased in the constituency, there should be an increase in the county representation, as proposed in 1834, in order to offer a resistance to what he considered a confiscation of real property by taxation.

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was committed pro forma. The other orders having been gone through the House adjourned.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## LAW REFORM.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Law and Equity Bill, the object of which was, he explained, to empower Courts of Common Law, when a question of equity should incidentally arise in cases tried before them, to decide the point without putting the suitors to the expense and trouble of going to a Court of Equity. He moved the second reading of the measure previously to its being referred to a Select Committee.

Lord St. LEONARD objected to the bill, as he considered that it would deprive the Courts of Equity of functions which they very satisfactorily discharged, and transfer them to a body entirely incompetent to exercise them.

Lord CRANWORTH agreed with the main object of the bill, and trusted that it would be read a second time.

Lord KINGDOWN said, whether the measure was right or wrong, it was one of the most important that had ever been introduced into their Lordships' House, as it sought entirely to subvert the system of law which had been so long in force throughout this country. Arguing from the analogy of other professions, he contended it was not to be regretted that the law should, like them, be also divided into distinct branches. He deprecated the increasing desire of tampering with the laws and institutions of the country.

Lord WENSTEDALE said that, although he did not concur entirely with the bill, he should not oppose the second reading.

Lord CHELMSFORD entirely agreed with the opposition with which the bill had been encountered.

After a few remarks from the Lord Chancellor in reply, the bill was read a second time. Their Lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## WOODS AND FORESTS.

Mr. A. SMITH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the rights of the Crown as connected with the foreshores, tidal rivers, estuaries, and bed of the sea round the coasts of the United Kingdom, and the manner in which the Commissioners of Woods and Forests were dealing with the same.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion, which was negatived, upon a division, by 134 to 117.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. GREGORY moved for a Select Committee to inquire how far and in what way it may be desirable to find increased space for the extension and arrangement of the various collections of the British Museum, and the best means of rendering them available for the promotion of science and art. He indicated the specific subjects to which, in his opinion, the inquiries of the Committee should be directed. One of them was the question as to the separation of the collections; and he avowed his opinion to be decided in favour of separation, though he was opposed to the removal of any part to Brompton.

Sir G. LEWIS said he did not object to the motion, which had been agreed to last Session, but he differed from Mr. Gregory as to the distinction he drew between the separation of the collections and the removal of a portion. Having attended meetings of the trustees, his strong conviction was that it would be a very great advantage if a removal of a portion of the collections took place, which would cost much less than an addition to the present building. Other objects, such as lectures, likewise involved the question of expenditure.

Mr. TURNER, looking at the question as one of expense, and adverting to the cost, delay, and probable injury attending the removal of the natural-history collection, thought every necessary object could be accomplished by purchasing a row of houses on the south side of Montague-place, and adding to the Museum, the expense of which could not be very great.

Colonel SYKES deprecated the breaking up of the collections.

Lord PALMERSTON quite agreed that, if the question simply was whether the collections and the additions to them should be retained in the same locality, and this could be done without expense to the public, it should be done; but the present building could not hold the collections now on the spot. The question then arose whether some portion should not be removed, and the trustees were of opinion that the books and antiquities ought not to be that portion. It followed that the natural-history collection should be removed. Then came the question of locality, whether it should be in contiguity with the present building, or elsewhere; and a calculation showed that the difference of expense would be £200,000. No person responsible for the expenditure of the public money could, he said, advocate such a proposal.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

## MISMANAGEMENT IN THE DOCKYARDS.

Mr. JACKSON moved for a Commission to inquire into the system of control and management of her Majesty's dockyards, the purchase of materials and stores, the cost of building, repairing, altering, fitting, and refitting her Majesty's ships. He was satisfied that the existing system was wrong, and required alteration.

Mr. BENTINCK considered the root of the evil to be the constitution of the Board of Admiralty.

Mr. LINDSAY recommended that the inquiry should extend to the accounts, and moved to add to the motion the words "and the best mode of keeping the accounts thereof."

Lord C. PAGE thought that the superintendence of the dockyards should be inquired into. He candidly acknowledged that his impression was that there was an absence of due economy there. The Admiralty would give every facility to the inquiries of the Commission.

The motion, with Mr. Lindsay's amendment, was agreed to.

## CORPORATION REFORM.

On the motion for the second reading of the London Corporation Bill, Mr. AYRTON moved that it be committed to a Select Committee, with instruction to inquire into and report upon the charges and taxes on the metropolis, and the expediency of constituting the metropolis a county of itself for all purposes of local management and for the administration of justice. The hon. gentleman contended that the taxes levied by the Corporation—the metage dues, the coal dues, and other impositions—were illegal and should no longer be tolerated, now that the relations between the City and the metropolis had undergone so complete a change. The Corporation had altogether ceased to care for its constituents, and had become nothing but the miserable shadow of its former self. He proposed to substitute for the present Corporation a really effective metropolitan municipality consisting of aldermen and common councillors elected by the districts now represented at the Board of Works. He also wished to see the administration of justice improved by making the metropolis a county in itself and by instituting a commission of the peace for the entire metropolis. The present mode of administering the civil law was also extremely inconvenient and, in many cases, oppressive. A number of courts were simultaneously thrown open, the result of which was that counsel, solicitors, witnesses, plaintiffs, and defendants, were all attempting the rather impossible feat of being in three or four places at the same time. This evil might be remedied by the establishing of one central court, which would sit continuously throughout the year, and at which every man might obtain cheap and expeditious justice.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that of all the bills which had been brought in to reform the Corporation of London this was undoubtedly the worst, as it did not propose to carry out a single recommendation of the Royal Commission, of which the Secretary for the Home Department, whose name was on the bill, had been a member.

Sir G. C. LEWIS defended the bill, and said that it had been framed in deference to the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and not in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission. He admitted that it was a small measure of reform, but he hoped the House would not object to it on that account.

Mr. ALDERMAN CURRIE said he was authorised to state, on behalf of the Corporation, that they were willing that the bill should be read a second time, in order that it might be amended in Committee.

An attempt to adjourn the debate was resisted, on a division, by 82 to 37, and the bill was eventually read a second time, on the understanding that Mr. Ayrtон's motion, which could not be put as an amendment to the second reading, would be submitted on going into Committee.

The Census (England) Bill was read a second time; and the Public Improvements Bill and the Petition of Rights Bill a third time, and passed.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE the House went into Committee upon the Law of Property Bill (sent down from the House of Lords), the clauses of which underwent a long discussion of a highly technical character, which occupied the greatest part of the sitting.

The Masters and Operatives Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Select Committee on Masters and Operatives.

The Jews' Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at an early hour.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

## UNION OF BENEFICES BILL.

The Bishop of LONDON moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which was to remove those churches in the city of London where there were no congregations, and to remodel the parishes so as to have churches established in places only where there were resident inhabitants to fill them.

The Earl of CARNARVON analysed the various clauses of the bill, for the purpose of observing that, though purporting to be a continuance bill of the Act passed in 1835, it was different in its provisions, language, and machinery. He called upon the House not to sanction changes so very large and so important as those proposed by the bill.

After some discussion the bill was read a second time.

The Divorce Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## THE DISTURBANCES IN SICILY.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN, said that no complaint had reached the Foreign Office of the insufficient protection afforded to British subjects in the kingdom of Naples and in the neighbourhood of the disturbances in Sicily by the English representative and the British men-of-war on that station. Directions had recently been given that a British ship-of-war should be stationed at Palermo, another at Messina, and a third at Naples; and instructions had been sent out to give assistance to all persons who had a right to claim the protection of the British flag. He had received no information that could lead to the supposition that Austrian troops had been employed to aid in preventing the Sicilians obtaining a better form of government.

## THE REFORM BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Representation of the People Bill was resumed by Mr. BLACK, who opposed the measure on the ground that it would give undue influence to a majority at the expense of the intelligence and wealth of the country. He deeply regretted being compelled to vote against a Government which he believed had deserved well of the State, but he felt he could not in justice to his own feelings support a measure which would transfer political power to those who were unprepared to receive it.

Sir E. B. LYTON inquired whether it might not be possible to agree upon some broad principle upon which the elective system could be based? It seemed to him that the tendency of the present measure would be to give the poor and the less intelligent class the lion's share of political power, and thus enable them to obtain control over the capital which employed and the mind which directed. The bill would introduce a new and democratic element into the Constitu-

tion, and cramp and distort the national suffrage into the monopoly of a single class. It had been said that this was an age of progress. Progress, however, could not mean the handing over power to men who were the reverse of learned and the opposite to rich. For his own part, if he thought the question could be settled he would consent to a more comprehensive measure which would establish some security for the fair representation of intelligence and of property. If they were to alter the constitution of this House it would be better to get rid of all the inconvenience at once, instead of being compelled every year to look for some new architect to remove the defects of the preceding one. It seemed to him that, if they were to pass the bill in its present shape, they would not be a jot nearer to the settlement of the question. It would double the expenses of the county elections, and open the door to increased corruption. It would settle nothing and please nobody. In fact, it would place the destinies of the country upon a basis so artificial that, if ever destroyed, they could never be restored to their original greatness. Having replied to many of the arguments of Mr. Bright, the right hon. Baronet referred to the inconvenient period at which this change was likely to take place, and criticised the conduct and policy of the Emperor of the French. He asked whether this was a moment to dismiss a Parliament which in a difficult crisis had done so much to preserve the peace of Europe and to maintain untarnished the honour of the country, in order to exchange it for another to be selected by the minimum intelligence of the people? The right hon. Baronet concluded a brilliant and effective speech by urging the noble Lord to withdraw his bill, which had utterly failed to give satisfaction to the country.

Mr. MARSH and Sir James Ferguson severally spoke in opposition to the measure.

Mr. DENMAN gave his cordial support to the bill, believing that the spread of education and intelligence of late years rendered the working classes fully competent to exercise the franchise in a proper manner. He regretted, however, that the measure did not include a "lodger franchise," and he was prepared to support a clause to effect that object whenever it was submitted to the House.

Sir J. WALSH, in urging his objections to the bill of the noble Lord, contended that the £6 franchise proposed to be given to boroughs would almost amount to universal suffrage, as there were very few houses indeed, even those of agricultural labourers, that did not let for £6 a year and upwards. The data upon which the measure was framed was wholly erroneous. He, therefore, recommended the noble Lord to withdraw it for the present, at all events until the Committee appointed by the other House had terminated its inquiry. It was his conviction that if this bill passed, the hon. member for Bristol (Mr. H. Berkeley) would carry triumphantly his measure for the Ballot in the first Session of the new Parliament.

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that the changes that had taken place both in the amount and education of the population since the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 were an ample justification for the present measure. He ridiculed the apprehensions of the opponents of this bill that it would render the democratic element so strong in that House as to place in peril the influence of rank and wealth. He defended the general accuracy of the statistical returns which had been so often attacked during the debate, and showed how many causes operated to create a wide distinction between the number of £6 houses in a borough and the number of electors which would be created by a £6 franchise, and so keep it from falling into the hands of the lowest and least educated classes. He taunted the members on the Opposition benches with a desire of refusing the franchise to the working classes, and warned them of the consequences of such a declaration. The noble Lord took occasion to pay a high compliment to the high moral bearing, the patient resignation, and the contented disposition of the working classes generally; and concluded by calling upon the House to strengthen the institutions of the kingdom by assenting to a measure which would admit those classes to a share in the representation of the country.

The debate was then adjourned until Monday.

## THE NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN ROME.

IN England when a man sits him down to commune with his newspaper it is the same as if he donned a pair of seven-league boots, and rapidly strode from one country to another. First he finds himself in Paris, conniving the political and social chit-chat of the French capital. From Paris, presto! in a twinkling he is over the Alps, assisting at a sitting of the new Italian Parliament, or following the triumphal course of Victor Emmanuel through his devoted provinces. The scene changes: he is in another portion of Italy. Men's countenances forebode some evil; passionate groups discuss their overwhelming wrongs; the tramp of troops is heard, followed by the fire of musketry, shouts resound above the din of "Viva l'Italia!" a gallant defence is made by almost unarmed people, but treachery surrounds them—their turn is yet to come. Our mental traveller takes another stride, and he is at the gates of the Eternal City; surely nought but peace and goodwill towards all men exist within the shadow of the Vatican. But no; there the inhabitants are butchered beneath the eyes of the Pontiff himself by his mercenary bands, eager and bold enough to flesh their swords in unoffending women and children. The Englishman contrasts these scenes with his own orderly and quiet existence at home, and, thanking Providence for his nationality, passes on his instructive voyage through the world, possibly striking out of his track here and there to accompany the Viceroy of India in his progress through the distant provinces of the British Crown, or making one of an exploring expedition into the interior of the African or Australian continents.

There are few that, like the Englishman, can, while sitting at their firesides, thus visit as it were every portion of the globe. The Romans, above all, are kept in blissful ignorance of anything but the most trivial occurrences; but one newspaper is published in their city, and that one gives in its columns only just what Cardinal Antonelli chooses. Its pages are made up of fashionable arrivals or departures, or, perhaps, an account of an official dinner; yet the office at which it is published is eagerly beset by all classes, who hope to obtain a glimmering of their probable fate, and trust to find at least a faint echo of the momentous events that are stirring up the populations that surround them.

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.—Mr. RODIE PARKHURST, chief clerk, Secretary's Office, Mr. WILLIAM BOKEHAM, Controller of the Circulation Department, Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, one of the surveyors for Ireland, and Mr. FRANK SCUDAMORE, Receiver and Accountant-General, are the Commissioners appointed by the Postmaster-General to inquire into the working of the Circulation Department of the General Post Office.

CANADA AND FRANCE.—As the Canadians anticipate that the abolition of the differential duties in favour of colonial timber will have the effect of demand in Great Britain for their red pine, which they think will not be able to compete with the yellow pine of the Baltic, they are about to take steps to promote direct trade with France, in the belief that they will be able to open up an important trade in timber with that country. Mr. GALT, the Finance Minister, has given notice of a series of resolutions on the subject.

PUBLIC WORKS AND THEIR COST.—The repairs of Royal palaces cost during the year ending March, 1859, £47,238 19s. 11d., against £22,034 12s. 4d. in the preceding year. Of this outlay £19,731 19s. 8d. were for palaces in the personal occupation of the Court, £11,093 13s. 10d. for palaces partly in the occupation of the Court. Government offices and public buildings cost £118,601 13s. 11d., against £94,965 18s. 10d. in the previous year. The principal items were works and repairs, £33,559 11s. 3d.; £22,286 17s. 0d. for rent of houses hired for public purposes, being an increase of £3000 in two years, and the penalty we pay for neglecting to build proper public offices. The unfinished Houses of Parliament cost £57,210 10s. 9d. In this sum were included works and fittings under Sir Charles Barry, £53,528 16s. 1d., with his commission, £2345 12s. 10d.

COURTS MARTIAL AT PORTSMOUTH.—The Court Martial directed to inquire into the circumstances of the recent disturbance on board her Majesty's ship *Edgar* assembled on board the *Victory* flag-ship, under the presidency of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. KEPPEL. The evidence as to the origin of the disturbance was exceedingly meagre. Captain KATON, of the *Edgar*, stated that after the ship's arrival at Spithead, on the 5th inst., leave was granted to fifty of the ship's company, in the proportion of thirty-five seamen and fifteen marines, the leave extending to the 7th, when it was granted to another batch of the same number. On the 9th leave was granted to 12 per cent of the ship's company. This was extended to seamen, but did not include the marines, inasmuch as 12 per cent were already on shore. Shortly afterwards the marines made an inquiry as to whether their leave was stopped, and not receiving an answer which they deemed satisfactory, signs of insubordination were manifested in various ways. The proceedings commenced with the trial of John Clarke, a private of marines, for endeavouring to delay and discourage the service, and for disobedience of orders. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, at the expiration of that term to be dismissed the service with disgrace. A batch of ten prisoners, privates of the Royal Marines, were afterwards sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment; and similar sentences have since been awarded to others. The number of prisoners altogether was thirty-three.



THE NEWSPAPER-OFFICE IN ROME.

PROCESSION OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO ALTON TOWERS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY J. LYNCH.)



## PROCESSION OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY TO ALTON TOWERS.

In our last Impression we published two Illustrations in connection with the late festivities at Alton Towers, and this week we engrave the procession, which formed at Blount's-green, near Uttoxeter.

The Earl of Shrewsbury, his relatives, and immediate personal friends occupied nine carriages, each drawn by four horses, and having liveried postillions. Two outriders headed the procession, and they were followed by a detachment of the yeomanry.

The High Sheriff of the county, accompanied by the Under-Sheriff, drove before the foremost carriage.

The first carriage contained Mr. Edward Talbot, Mr. Arthur Talbot, the Earl of Tyrone, Mr. Beresford, Mr. P. Cockerell, the Right Hon. William Beresford, M.P., the Hon. William North, Lord Ralph Kerr, and Lord Walter Kerr.

The second, the Earl of Erne, Lord Dynevor, and Admiral Talbot.

The third, Lady Dynevor, the Hon. Misses Trevor, and Miss Beresford.

The fourth, the Dowager-Marchioness of Lothian, Lady Alice Kerr, the Countess of Erne, and Lady Louisa Crichton.

The fifth, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Talbot, the Hon. and Rev. Gustavus Talbot, the Hon. and Rev. William Talbot, the Hon. and Rev. Gilbert Talbot, D.D., the Hon. Colonel Talbot, the Hon. Colonel W.P. Talbot, and the Hon. Gerald Talbot.

The sixth, the Hon. Mrs. Gustavus Talbot, the Hon. Mrs. W. Talbot, the Hon. Mrs. Gerald Talbot, the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd, the Hon. Mrs. North, Miss Jessie Talbot, Mr. Ralph Talbot, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Adelbert Talbot, Miss Giffard, and Miss Williams.

The seventh, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lothian, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford.

The eighth, Viscount Ingestre, M.P., Viscountess Ingestre, the Earl of Eglington, and the Countess of Eglington.

The carriage in which the noble Earl and Countess rode was preceded by the mounted tenantry and a number of the yeomanry, and three heralds with silver trumpets. The Hon. Walter, Reginald, and Alfred Talbot rode outside, and Lady Gertrude and Lady Adelaide Talbot accompanied their noble parents inside. The guard of honour on each side of Lord Shrewsbury's carriage was composed of a detachment of the officers and men of the yeomanry. The uniforms of the officers were of a costly description, and had a splendid appearance. A strong body of the yeomanry closed the procession.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

STAMPED EDITION TO GO FREE BY POST.

3 months, 8s. 10d.; 6 months, 7s. 8d.; 12 months, 15s. 2d.

Subscriptions to be by P.O. order, payable to THOMAS FOX, 2, Catherine Street, Strand.

It is necessary that FOUR Stamps be forwarded with all applications to the Publisher of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES for single copies of the Paper. For two copies SEVEN Stamps will be sufficient.

VOLS. I. TO IX. OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES, in crimson cloth, gilt, may be obtained at the Publishing-office, 2, Catherine-street, Strand. Price of the Eight Vols., £3 6s. 6d.; or Single Vols. ranging from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. each.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1860.

## THE GOVERNMENT GUN-BOATS.

We have recently had another warning of the necessity of a thorough inquiry into the naval administration of this country. Everybody remembers what an interest our gun-boat fleet created during the Russian War—how they gave the enemy the only naval blow he suffered at our hands, and what a force of them was said to be ready for action the spring that the war closed. So vivid was the impression they made that some people, incapable of entertaining more than one idea at a time, talked as if the day of line-of-battle ships was over for ever. We laid them up for peaceful repose, with a calmness of pride like that which a British family experiences when stowing away its first stock of plate.

We all remember the fairy story of the money that was found to have turned into leaves. Well, something like this was our discovery the other day when, under the pressure of Chinese expeditions and ugly European symptoms, we came to overhaul our darling gun-boats. Forty-five of them have been condemned out of hand! "Scarcely a sound piece of wood," we are told, "can be seen in them. . . . Every part bears the mark of sap. . . . The pressure of the hand upon their frame crumbles it into dust. White fungous matter grows over all, and nothing remains but decay and rottenness." To understand the full force of such a state of things we must remember that the contract price of these vessels is £5000 apiece, and that therefore the repairing each couple of them is estimated at £3500. No wonder if infamy so costly should be felt to be doubly disgraceful to a country which prides itself on its talent for business.

Of course the first question is, who is to blame? Is this "the system" again, or the "bloated aristocracy," or what? The Times led off the answer by throwing the responsibility on the ship-building firms which undertook the contracts. But all the firms, it seems, are not equally to blame, and some claim exemption from blame altogether. Mr. Scott Russell denies that any of his gun-boats were in the condemned list at all. Mr. White protests that his workmanship was unimpeachable as regards honesty, care, and material; though he remarks that "haste" was a characteristic of all such work at that pressing time. The Bristol Chamber of Commerce, while lauding the Bristol man who built the still sound *Earnest* and *Endeavour*, makes a remark or two of more general interest. The Chamber observes that these two Bristol-built boats were built *at a loss*, and that the subsequent terms of contract of their builder were too high for Government. Here is a pretty inference—that our naval work, which swallows up sums at which we stand aghast, is, after all, done for too little!—that, like slopwork, we purchase its rapidity of production and cheapness at the cost of soundness and permanence!

Messrs. Russell, White, and the Bristol gentlemen must, no doubt, have their hearing. But somebody is to be held responsible for the forty-five gun-boats above mentioned and their failure; and the sooner we know all about it the better. There are three parties responsible in this matter—the firms that have not yet cleared themselves; the inspectors who were charged with the inspection of their work; and the Portsmouth authorities, under whose charge the vessels have been laid up. For, as Mr. White justly points out in the letter alluded to before, five years have elapsed since the boats were in the possession of Government; and this constitutes an element in the inquiry that must be made. The whole matter will bear no trifling with, for a repetition of such discoveries would shake all confidence in the security of the kingdom. It is bad enough to be spending thirteen millions a year, in the teeth of a set of fanatics who want to disarm us, and of a Potentate who would only like to catch us disarmed. But, at least, let us have our money's worth, and not pay for apples of Sodom, which turn to ashes in

the mouth. There has been nothing like the present exposure since the days of Goldner's preserved meat; and it will taint the name of British shipbuilders and the British naval Government (however they may adjust the balance of disgrace between them) all over the world. The thousand commercial frauds of the last few years have disposed people to expect more; and in this case the well-established fame of Admiralties for blunders does not protect the shipbuilders from a dark cloud of suspicion. There is to be a Royal Commission to inquire into the dockyards, and the discovery under discussion comes in opportunely to show the necessity of its being made a thorough one. The private shipbuilders must, of course, be called before it, that a comparison may be possible between their modes and rates of work and those of the Government. The contract system may here be advantageously examined, for that there is something wrong in its working has abundantly appeared of late years. Either the business of inspection is badly carried out, or work of the slop kind is passed over knowingly, to save a few thousands in one department while they are lavishing extra thousands in another. The Government defence of their expensiveness has always been that they pay high to secure thoroughly good work. But—not to mention that this is inconsistent, rather, with their big bills for repairs—what a farce it seems for the authorities to put up with bad stuff from private hands while making such pretences about their own performances!

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE QUEEN held a levee at St. James's on Tuesday.

THE PRINCE CONSORT has placed his name for £10,000 amongst the guarantors of the scheme for the International Exhibition of 1862. A guarantee fund of £250,000 is wanted. When £240,000 has been raised the Prince will come forward to make up the sum.

THE PRINCE OF WALES returned on Tuesday from his visit to Germany.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA has erected a professorship at the Petersburg University for Byzantine history and literature.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON entered his fifty-third year on Friday week.

NAPOLEON III. has ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of the Maid of Orleans on the right shore of the River Oise, near the old bridge of Compiegne, where the heroine was taken prisoner by the English, on the 23rd of May, 1430.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR having been presented with the outlines of a plan for causing the State to buy up the various railways, has charged its proponent to prepare a memoir on the subject.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CREALOCK, her Majesty's 90th Light Infantry, has been selected to accompany Lord Elgin to China as military secretary.

A LATE REPORT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER OF JUSTICE shows an extraordinary increase to have taken place of late years in judicial separation of married couples. While in 1841 and for a few years later the returns exhibited a little more than 1000 annual cases, there were in 1858 no less than 1977. In the majority of instances the complaining party was the wife.

THE KING OF BAVARIA has sent fifteen rifled cannon as a present to the Holy Father.

A GREAT BOAT-RACE for £200 between Clasper (of Newcastle) and Drevett (of Chelsea) came off on Tuesday, and resulted in the triumph of the latter.

LORD ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST was on Monday married to Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, eldest daughter of the Duke of Newcastle.

THE HARWICH ELECTION was decided on Tuesday in favour of Colonel Rowley, the Conservative candidate. His opponent was Mr. Donaldson, Liberal.

THE PORTUGUESE CONVICT ANNOIS has been reprieved. He was condemned for the murder of his captain aboard ship under circumstances which strongly indicated insanity.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FLEMING—an officer who went through the Peninsular War, and was present at Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera—is dead.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A RUSSIAN LOAN are alleged to have been effected with Messrs. Baring of London, and Hope of Amsterdam, and that the amount is to be 50,000,000 roubles, or rather more than £8,000,000. It is not known if this is to be an entirely new loan, or if the sum consists in whole or in part of loans formerly announced but not yet placed.

THE MAY MEETINGS (so called, though they open in April) have commenced, and as many as six or seven charitable or religious societies assemble every day.

THE REVISED ARMY ESTIMATES have appeared. The amount already voted is £3,551,000; the amount yet required to be voted for 1860-61 is £10,991,546. The net increase over the previous year is £1,983,249.

THE CLOCK OF THE ILL-FATED "HUNGARIAN" has been found. Its hands indicated 11 hours 15 minutes; and this was probably the time when the ship struck and went down.

MRS. JAMES, the novelist, and now Consul-General at Venice, had an attack of paralysis on the night of the 19th inst.

THE ARCHDEACONY OF WINCHESTER, rendered vacant by the preferment of Archdeacon Wigtram to the bishopric of Rochester, has been conferred upon the Rev. Philip Jacob, M.A., Rector of Crawley and Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

A FOOTBRIDGE is to be thrown across the Thames at Richmond.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has issued a general order directing that any soldier who, on the completion of his limited term of service, is desirous of re-enlisting, is to be granted three months' leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his friends before he re-engages himself.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has just made a purchase of eight hundred of the finest horses to be procured in Yorkshire and the Midland Counties.

MRS. GORE, the novelist, who for some time past has been afflicted with blindness, has just undergone an operation which, it is hoped, will eventually restore her sight.

THE *Nord* charges the Captain of British war-ship off Palermo with refusing to take on board one of the fugitives from Bomba's wrath, requiring the previous exhibition of a passport; the result of which was the forced return, capture, and incarceration of the Palermitan.

A NOVEL CEREMONY has just come off in the coal-fields of the Lyons Basin. At St. Etienne, a new shaft being sunk, the local clergy assembled at the mouth of the pit to bless the diggings, and exorcise fire-damp.

LORD COWLEY arrived at Dover on Friday week from Paris; and on Saturday had an interview with the Queen.

THE EARL OF EOLINTON contradicts a statement that has appeared as to his having been present at the late fight between Heenan and Sayers. His Lordship was never present at a prize-fight in his life.

MR. RAREY is now in Constantinople, and has had the honour of exhibiting before the Sultan.

SIX HOUSES in Redcross-street and Barbican were destroyed by fire on Sunday, with a vast amount of property.

MR. MACFARREN is understood to be engaged on an opera, of which the title is "Robin Hood." The new opera by Mr. Wallace is on Dr. Menihold's story of "The Amber Witch."

M. DE BROUCKERE, who has been Burgomaster of Brussels since 1848, and representative of the city in the Legislative Chamber, died last week. The deceased was singularly popular as one of the Liberal chiefs, and his death has produced, says the *Nord*, "a feeling of consternation throughout the capital."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE has become a compulsory branch of education in the public schools in Norway.

BARON GROS, whose departure for China was prematurely announced by the French journals some time ago, will now, it is said, positively leave Marseilles to-day (Saturday).

THE BELGIAN CABINET does not sympathise with the feeling that prompts some officers in the army of that kingdom to place their services at the disposal of the Pope, a notification being issued in reply to such as requested leave to join Lamoriniere that it would only be granted on the name of each applicant being struck off the roll of the Belgian army.

SCIGLIET seems to have become epidemic in Vienna. On the morning of the 12th M. Robert, director of the Bank, and one of the greatest manufacturers in the empire, shot himself.

TWO STEAMERS, the *Munster* and *Connaught*, were launched on Saturday from Mr. Laird's yard at Birkenhead. These steamers will complete a fleet of four, built for the City of Dublin Company, for the postal service between Holyhead and Dublin.

THE COST of the Weedon Commission amounted to £9835 0s. 6d.

THERE IS A RUMOUR, perhaps an idle one, of the French Empress having had a "very serious conversation" with Count Walewski.

SATURDAY, the 5th of May, will be a grand day for volunteers if present intentions are carried out, the commanders of all the metropolitan corps having arranged for a review in Hyde Park on that day.

THE NAVAL ARSENAL AT GENOA has been of late a scene of pressing activity, a squadron being fitted out for service in the Adriatic; and it is supposed that the spring and summer station of this division will be the roadstead of Remini, with cruisers off Ravenna and Comacchio.

THE 19TH OF APRIL was at Wittemberg the scene of immense concourse from all parts of Germany, to inaugurate the Melanchthon monument on the tercentenary anniversary of his death (1560). The Prince Regent of Prussia and Prince Frederick William were present.

A CONFERENCE OF DISSENTING MINISTERS and platform orators favourable to the ballot was held at the Whittington Club on Monday. Mr. Whitehurst presided, and Lord Teynham took part in the proceedings.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to inquire whether it is possible to provide additional facilities for the public inspection of national institutions have presented their report. It suggests that the British Museum and the National Gallery should be opened on week-day evenings.

THE ALL-ENGLAND ELEVEN have been invited to play a series of matches in Australia. Cricket, and indeed all our national sports, are very popular in those colonies.

FOUR LADS, respectably connected, were drowned in the River Lea, on Saturday, in consequence of their boats coming in collision.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE Reform Bill, notwithstanding Mr. Bentinck's ultimatum to the contrary, will pass the second reading, I think, without a division; but whether it will get into Committee without one is questionable. Several amendments are talked of on the question that "the Speaker do leave the chair." One from Major Gordon is on the paper. It is to the effect that the bill should be postponed in order to enable the House to get further information. But Major Gordon is hardly the man to lead an opposition in so grave a matter as this. Mr. Massey has succumbed to the pressure which has been brought to bear upon him. On reflection, perhaps, he saw that it was scarcely proper for a "Deputy Speaker," and one who had been placed in his present well-paid office by the Ministry, to stand so prominently forward as the opponent of the Government. The bill may, perhaps, pass through the Commons, but it will be terribly riddled in Committee; and in the Lords I don't see that it can have a chance.

MR. PYM, who was killed on the Great Northern, is the son of Mr. Francis Pym, late director of that line, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions in Bedfordshire, and formerly representative of that county in Parliament. The late Mr. Pym came into possession of the estate, on the death of his father, about three months ago. He has left a family of eight young children. I understand that he insured his life for no less a sum than £15,000 only last week. He was a descendant of Pym of the Long Parliament.

Last week nothing was talked about but the fight between Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy. Now the general topic of conversation is another and still more extraordinary pugilistic encounter. Everybody who is in the habit of going to the Opera or to concerts must have been often annoyed by a buzz of conversation near him which broke the continuity and terribly marred the enjoyment of the music. To a person who has really a taste for music, and goes to operas or concerts honestly to listen, a more distressing annoyance, one more fretting, especially if the listener be of an irritable temper (and it is noticeable that all persons who have a delicate ear for music are irritable), can hardly be conceived. Well, one night last week, Baron Bramwell was at the Opera, and was annoyed in this way—so much so that, losing all patience, he turned round and, in not very courteous terms, remonstrated with the offender; and, the remonstrance not producing the desired effect, the learned Baron again turned round, and called out "Hold your tongue, you ruffian!" or you "blackguard!" for reports differ. To this, I understand, the offender made no immediate reply, but left the pit and went to a friend in the boxes to ascertain who his assailant was. He there learned that it was Baron Bramwell who had insulted him. Whereupon he waited for the Baron in the lobby, and, as the learned Judge passed, he demanded an apology. "Apology!" said the Judge, "I don't know the meaning of the word." "Then take that!" said the other, striking the Judge on the face with his glove. Now, this flap of a kid glove, of course, could not have wounded the face of the Judge; but knowing, as we do, Mr. Baron Bramwell's irritable disposition, and that he was smarting at the time under the recollection that the quiet evening's enjoyment which he had promised himself had been spoiled, we can hardly be surprised that he turned round upon his assailant and struck him. Some say that he knocked him down, but this version needs authentication; however, a blow was struck; of that there can be no doubt; and the sound of that blow has been ringing in all the clubs and coteries ever since. The case, I understand, has been referred to some high personage to settle what is to be done. At the time I write it is rumoured that the matter is to be brought before the House, but I can hardly think that. The Baron was wrong clearly; but, if the common version of the story be correct, the gentleman was certainly not right. It is a maxim in equity that every man has a certain liberty to do what he likes, but he must, nevertheless, take care that he does not infringe upon the rights of others. Baron Bramwell went to hear the opera, and had a right to hear it unmolested. The other may say that he had a right to talk, and between the acts so he had; but while the performance was going on he had no such right, for by "clacking" just behind Baron Bramwell's ear he infringed upon the Baron's right. I, who have so often suffered from this annoyance, hope that the referee will let the Baron off easily, though the offence of which he has been guilty is, no doubt, a very unseemly one in a Judge.

There can be no question—polished as we pretend to be, and delicate as we, somehow, all pretend to think ourselves in these days—that the fight has been the great topic of the week, and has furnished greater food for discussion than any other. The objectors and revilers appear not to have taken the common-sense view of the question, which is, that, although the contest between the "Lurky Stag" and the "Worcester Nobby Nobbler," and such like, which are of weekly occurrence, with their fringe of blackguardism and swindling, are justly ignored by the public and the non-sporting portion of the press, yet the late "event" possessed peculiar properties utterly distinguishing it from the generality of such encounters. Long before the battle general curiosity was excited by the knowledge that the honour of the belt was sufficient to induce a man to cross the Atlantic for the chance of gaining it; and the tried valour and endurance of its English possessor, who is a thorough pugilist according to the old meaning of the term, and quite different from the cheating, squabbling ruffians who have of late disgraced the ring, added to the feeling. The feeble efforts of the police and county magistracy to stop the conflict fanned the flame; and when the result was known—when it was found that there had been no foul play, but that a wonderfully-contested battle had resulted in a drawn game, more especially when the public learned that the Englishman, having lost the use of his right arm, had for more than two hours contended against a giant—a man four inches taller and ten years younger than himself—the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Not only did the subject almost entirely engross conversation, but the interest it occasioned added enormously to the sale of those journals which gave ample and exclusive particulars. Thus, the sale of the special edition of *Bell's Life* reached *ninety thousand* copies, while of the *Sporting Life*, a recently-established penny paper, *three hundred and sixty thousand* copies were sold! The *Times*, which gave such an admirable report of the proceedings, took the right view when it stated that newspapers are issued to provide the public with facts and details of matters in which they are interested; and, as such general interest was evinced in the fight, it would have been absurd in any journal to ignore it, or not to award it the proper position in its columns.

Since the days when a grand testimonial was given to railway King Hudson there has been no such egregious piece of humbug as the intended testimonial to Mme. Piccolomini. "This accomplished artist being about to retire from the lyric stage, her friends think it a fitting opportunity to present her with a testimonial." In the name of common sense, for what? Granting her to be a clever, smart, little lady, a tolerable

actress, and a very mediocre singer, surely she has been sufficiently paid for her services; or, even if she have not, how does that concern the public? They have been charged dearly enough for their opportunities of hearing her. This testimonial business, always a sham, is now becoming a nuisance, and should be strongly discouraged.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

Under the title of "A Christmas Dinner," Mr. Tom Taylor has produced at the OLYMPIC a very literal translation of a French piece, "Je Dine chez ma Mère," the moral of which goes to prove that all pleasures, dissipations, and vanities are as nothing compared with home ties and family affections. The person in whom this principle is explained was in the original Sophie Arnould, but Mr. Taylor has made Peg Woffington his heroine, and she finds an admirable exponent in Mrs. Stirling. Mr. H. Wigan, always a careful and reliable actor, made up excellently for Hogarth.

A very funny farce, called "A Race for a Widow," all noise and bustle, has been produced at the STRAND.

Messrs. Lorrell and French are the authors of a successful comedy at the ST. JAMES'S.

#### THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The sensation produced by this affair is still vigorous, kept alive, as it is, by the disputes of the several parties. Heenan's friends claim the belt. Writing to the editor of *Bell's Life* (who was referee at the fight), Heenan says:—"When this match was made the date for the battle was the 16th inst., or as soon as we could get to fight; and, according to the rules, if the battle should be interrupted, it was my understanding, and I believe it is the law, that we should fight within the week. We did not meet according to our contract; the battle was said to be unfinished; and I am prepared to renew it at any moment within the lawful limit. If Sayers is not, on account of injuries received from me, and cannot meet me according to the rules of manly opposition, I demand and claim that he resign to me the belt, which he is not, according to the rules of the prize-ring, entitled to retain." And—"I put it to you, as a man of honour, whether if I had been deprived, through the effects of the said battle, of my eyesight, or the use of my arm (as in the case of Brettle, when disabled by Sayers) you would have made Sayers wait for me any length of time that might be dictated by my private doctor?" The reply to this is that the parallel of Sayers' case with that of Brettle is absurd, as Brettle gave in and Sayers did not. And, moreover, that Heenan was himself too severely punished to appear; and that, had the fight been ordered to be renewed the same or the next day (which was quite at the option of the referee), neither Heenan's left hand nor his eyes would have served him. He was totally blind for hours after the conclusion of the fight; and how if the referee had directed it to be continued then? This he was at liberty to do; and thus might have been secured an easy victory for Sayers.

The question of the strangling and of Heenan's attack on Sayers' seconds has also raised much discussion. The referee says:—

We have taken some pains to trace out the actual state of the case as to the struggle at the ropes—when we were forced out of our place by the crowd—and also as to the fact of Heenan having struck the seconds of Sayers after the battle was virtually over; and we are informed by gentlemen of position who were present, and who had an opportunity of seeing, that once, if not twice, while Heenan had Torn on the ropes, the latter got his knees on the ground, and was lifted up again by the boy, and again held in his vicious grip. If this was the case, and we see not the slightest reason to doubt its truth, it is a fortunate thing for Heenan that the referee was prevented from seeing; for, had he witnessed this act, he must have unquestionably decided against Heenan. By the rules of the Iting a man on both knees is down, and, if interferred with after that event before "Time" is called, he is entitled to the money. On the other point we have only the statement of Macdonald (Heenan's trainer) to contradict the testimony of some twenty or thirty gentlemen, besides our own reporter, as to Heenan's having struck down and kicked Jemmy Welsh and knocked Sayers off his second's knee. As to his kicking Brunton the evidence is not conclusive; but in the case of Welsh and the Champion we have no doubt, especially as we are corroborated by the account in Leslie's Illustrated Paper, which was written by Mr. Wilkes, of *Wilkes's Spirit of the Times*. That account says:—"Heenan, finding that though Sayers could not or would not rise from his seat in his corner, and his seconds refused to award him the victory that belonged to him by throwing up the sponge, he advanced upon him in the midst of his seconds and struck him where he sat." This admission is tantamount to an acknowledgment of defeat by a foul blow, and yet Mr. Wilkes calls on every impartial Englishman to award the belt to Heenan. Our own opinion of the matter is this: that as the men were fighting in a crowd, without any order or regularity, and as Heenan was almost blind, and his noddle was doubtless in a state of considerable contusion, he did not quite know what he was about, and may, therefore, be excused for the unjustifyable act. Nevertheless, had the referee been present he would have had to do his duty, and no one would more have regretted this than himself.

The following rule of the Pugilistic Association bears upon the strangulation difficulty:—"Rule 28. That where a man shall have his antagonist across the ropes in such a position as to be helpless, and to endanger his life by strangulation or apoplexy, it shall be in the power of the referee to direct the seconds to take their man away, and thus conclude the round, and that the man or his seconds refusing to obey the directions of the referee shall be deemed the loser."

There is still some talk of another meeting between the men, but the general impression is that the difficulty will be peaceably arranged. It is quite certain, however, that Heenan will not get the "Belt" without fighting for it again.

The members of the Stock Exchange invited Sayers a few days since to receive a sum of £100 which they had subscribed for him. A similar present is to be made him at the Commercial Sale-rooms, Mincing-lane. At Liverpool, too, about £120 have been collected on "Change; and subscriptions have been coming in from various parts of the country, with a view to establish Sayers in some decent competency.

**THE ART-UNION.**—The annual meeting of the subscribers of the Art-Union of London was held on Monday, at the new Adelphi Theatre, for the distribution of prizes. The report states that the society, during the twenty-four years of its existence, "has raised and distributed the sum of £251,113, of which £133,962 have been paid to artists, and for the production of statuettes, bronzes, and other prizes; and £61,023 to engravers and for the supply of impressions to the subscribers." The total sum which has been expended by the Art-Union of London on paintings, exclusive of the further large amount added by the prizeholders themselves, is £118,763, while for bronze and porcelain statuettes, medals, works in iron, enamels, lithographs, and other productions given as prizes, the sum of £19,897 has been paid.

**THE NEW PENNY PIECE.**—Her Majesty has approved of the new penny piece, which will be issued as soon as possible. There are ninety-four parts of copper, four of zinc, and two of tin in the composition of the metal. The value of this amalgamation permits of a thin, as well as a small, coin—in fact, not much larger than the French bronze two-sous pieces. Her Majesty has taken much interest in the progress of the coin, and has honoured Mr. Leonard C. Wyen with several sittings. The size of the penny is one inch and two-tenths; the halfpenny, one inch; and the farthing, eight-tenths of an inch.

**MR. BRUNEL'S ART COLLECTION.**—The collection of works of art of the late Standard Kingdome Brunel was sold by auction on Friday and Saturday last. Two important old Venetian pier glasses, of octagonal form, the frames varnished with flowers of rock crystal, carved in high relief, and mounted gilt, about 6 feet high and 4 feet wide, were sold for £215. A magnificent vase of the finest old Chelsea, exquisitely painted with scenes after Greuze, and a landscape on a rich crimson ground, £14. A grand landscape, with a group of six Breton oxen at pasture, painted in 1817 by Rosa Bonheur, and purchased by Mr. Brunel, in Paris, in 1847, £17. "Titania," painted in 1850, by Sir Elwin Lumsden, R.A., £10. The sale realised above £600.

**CAPTAIN OF THE "GREAT EASTERN."**—Captain John Vine Hall has been appointed captain of the Great Eastern in the place of the late C. H. Harrison. Captain Hall was formerly in the service of the General Steam Shipping Company, and in command of their steamers the *Croesus* and *Goliath*. On the formation of the London and Mediterranean Steam Navigation Company he was made their general superintendent, which post he now vacates.

#### CARDINAL WISEMAN'S PASTORAL.

The second half of Cardinal Wiseman's pastoral on the Papal question was read on Sunday in the Roman Catholic chapels of the metropolis.

He traced the good influence of the Papal power in the middle ages in advancing civilisation, humanity, and learning, organising Europe against the Turks, checking the slave trade, founding universities, and protecting art. To do all this well the Pope was necessarily independent.

Official pamphlets and Royal letters asked why might not Rome itself with a small territory attached, suffice for this purpose [independence]? And that question seemed not unreasonable to some Catholics. The answer was that independence must be real, and not imaginary, to guarantee liberty and security of action. Those who contemplated such a maimed and crippled power felt that it would be insufficient even for the expense of its administration; and, as an inevitable consequence, they proposed that the Pope should be the pensioner of Catholic Powers—in other words, their dependent; through any freak of fortune, any caprice of opinion, any chance of war, any pique or dislike, or any other accident, liable to be deprived or docked of an unsecured allowance, exposed to the ignominy of having to solicit, of being refused, or, worse still, of being put off and neglected. If he must not be dependent on the bounty of others the extent of his territory must be adequate to supply the demands of his modest state and of his ecclesiastical administration. The States which Providence had assigned him for centuries had just afforded him a proper maintenance for both; they were insufficient to make his rule formidable, to constitute a belligerent power, or an important ally; they were sufficient to constitute a peaceful dominion, with boundaries remote enough to keep far from the seat of religious guidance the influence of hovering war or of neighbouring intimidation. It might, indeed, be asked why should this limited territory be burdened with the administration of the entire Catholic world, or taxed far more than its own wants? The answer to that question might involve difficulty, did it require the admission of a double provision, first for the Sovereign, and then for his extraneous attributions. But it was not so. The Court of a celibate Monarch, who had but the most moderate personal expenses, who had to give no public entertainments, to keep no expensive attendants, required a civil list almost incredibly small; his very palace was more museum, library, gallery, than residence—rather public than private property; the conducting of all ecclesiastical business was carried on by nearly the same persons as carry on secular affairs, and were an estimate made of the two administrations they would not be found equal in expense to that of a corresponding State, where a Court was kept on a proportionate scale of magnificence. Then, let it be further considered that neither army or navy estimates swell the budget of the Pontifical States beyond a trifling extent.

The Cardinal intimates that the conscription in the Romagna may soon make the people regret the Papal Power; and a note appended here says that the taxes in the Pope's States are calculated at nine francs per head, while those of Piedmont are twenty-six francs per head. The Pope's expenses in 1858 amounted to 18,000 francs—not half, it is said, what the Piedmont Commissary assigned to himself on entering Romagna.

The cession of the Legations by Pius VI. had been quoted as a proof that Pius IX. could repeat the surrender. This was an unfortunate instance to quote; for what that afflicted Pontif did under the pressure of violent and lawless might a higher Power would, reversed, annulled. Never could restitution have appeared less likely than of a province yielded by treaty and coveted by stronger Powers. Yet after many years of exile and imprisonment it was restored by unanimous concurrence of the great European Powers in congress assembled. Then in 1830 it rose once more in insurrection, and once more was restored to obedience; and a third time, in 1849, was the same course pursued. And now again this integrity of the Papal dominion had been violated, after the most solemn assurances, where power could give effect to words, that it should be preserved most sacredly. Was this, an act of yesterday, to be put into the balance against the prescription of ten centuries and the abortiveness of similar attempts?

The Cardinal then treats of the question of the right of the populations to throw off the Papal rule:—

Finally, it might be asked how could the population which have cast off the Papal Government have a less right than other nations to choose its own government or select its own rulers? That seemed a question belonging so evidently to the sphere of public jurisprudence that the propriety of discussing it in a pastoral might be doubted. His Eminence must confine himself to a few remarks which might serve as a clue to his reasoning. He might therefore be allowed to say that the question might best be answered when the basis and conditions of such a right shall have been defined for others; when the code of that new law of nations shall have been compiled, approved, and accepted by the civilised world; when it shall even have been agreed upon what principles, under what circumstances, and in what form the provinces of an established kingdom can lawfully detach themselves from its rule, without crime or breach of fidelity; when uniformity of conduct under similar circumstances was found, and it was ascertained why sometimes the suffrages of the people, at others the private transfer from monarch to monarch constitute the foundation of legality in new annexations; when it is solved whether successful rebellion or universal discontent be the condition of constituting these new rights, whether the attaining a strategic position, the rounding of an outline, or the reaching of a natural boundary, be reasons for overruling or overlooking the wishes of the population. When these and fifty other such questions be solved, and an accurate digest of this new system of public law be compiled and adopted, so that the rights of others were known, the deliberation may be proceeded with whether or no the provinces in question partake of the same privileges. No doubt they disliked and wished to shake off a priestly rule. But if, for the highest purposes of moral good, an Almighty Providence had designed that there should be a pontifical kingdom upon earth, and from position, from prescription, and from immemorial possession certain territories must enter into it for its very existence, then was their lot cast into it by him who "distributes the nations upon earth" in reference to His own kingdom and people. What if a military Government were an object of dislike, or any other form, or any religion caused dissatisfaction, or difference of language, or even race? So each of these would be as just a cause for provincial disintegration.

This Eminence concludes by an appeal for pecuniary assistance to the Holy Father.

**THE MORTARA CASE.**—The Tribunal Criminal and Civil of Bologna has acquitted Father Feletti, of the Order of St. Dominic, Inquisitor of the Holy Office at Bologna, charged with having carried off by force the child of the Jewish couple Mortara. The rev. father, in answer to the charge, represented that in "sequestrating" the child, he had only obeyed the orders of the Supreme Holy Office at Rome, whose agent he was, and could not, therefore, be held personally responsible.

**BRAIDING THE METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS.**—A project is on foot for the organisation into brigades of the various volunteer regiments of Middlesex. The commandants of the Metropolitan rifle Corps met on the 17th instant at Viscount Kanelagh's house, and unanimously agreed to organise the different corps in Middlesex into brigades and divisions. The first Brigade-day will be on Saturday, the 5th of May, in one of the parks. The Middlesex Volunteers now amount to 14,000 men, and it is therefore calculated that by the month of July there will be two divisions of 5000 men each, fully organised, equipped, and ready for any work.

**THE MODERNISMO TROOPS.**—A letter from Vienna, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says:—"Several versions have been in circulation relative to the Modernisimo who last year entered the Austrian territory with the Duke of Modena. According to some accounts they are to be sent back to their homes, while others say they will be incorporated in the Austrian army. We now learn that neither one nor the other of these versions is the true one. The Duke, not wishing that they should return home, and Austria not being in want of men, a proposition has been made to them to enter the Pontifical army. Negotiations are now going on to this effect, and the Duke has offered to furnish the Court of Rome with the funds necessary for the support of these men, who are nearly 3000 in number."

**MR. WESTERTON AND MR. LIDDELL.**—Mr. Westerton, churchwarden of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, has recommended proceedings against Mr. Lidell, the Incumbent, on the ground that gentleman has restored many of the practices which were expressly prohibited by the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in their well-known judgment. An application was made in the Ecclesiastical Court on Wednesday that the cause might be referred back to the Judicial Committee, in order that they might punish Mr. Lidell for contempt.

**TRADE AND NAVIGATION.**—The accounts relating to the trade and navigation of the United Kingdom for the month and the three months ended 31st of March last, have been issued. As compared with the corresponding months of 1857, the exports during March show a falling off of nearly a million, the figures being March, 1858, £11,313,224; March, 1857, £11,001,271. In the corresponding months of 1857 the imports were only £2,519,230; 1858, £3,521,781; 1859, £2,511,937. The decline during the month compared with last year is apparent in every staple article of our production. The imports, on the contrary, show a large increase. In February (the return for March is not given), 1858, they were £5,315,083; 1859, £6,573,801; 1860, £10,715,731.

#### FRAUDS ON THE UNION BANK.

Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE PULLINGER, chief cashier of the Union Bank of London, and who has been connected with that establishment since its formation, was on Saturday taken before the Lord Mayor, charged with misappropriating a sum of £300 belonging to the bank. It was then suspected that this sum by no means represented the company's loss; and that suspicion has been verified. An investigation by the directors has been brought to a close, and reveals the astounding fact that the amount of the defalcations is no less than two hundred and sixty-three thousand and seventy pounds! In this report we read:—

"William George Pullinger was appointed a cashier of this bank in April, 1839, having previously held a similar situation in the banking-house of Sir Claude Scott and Co., and after sixteen years of most efficient, zealous, and, it is still believed, faithful service in subordinate capacities, was, about five years ago, raised to the situation of chief cashier, and such was the confidence reposed in him by the directors and managers, and their satisfaction with the laisser in which he discharged his duties, that about three months since they voluntarily raised his salary to £600 per annum.

"His duties as chief cashier were to superintend the other cashiers; to procure cheques for money to keep their tills supplied; and it devolved upon him to pay all cheques, gold and silver coin, bank notes, &c., which were not required for the purposes of this bank, to the Bank of England, accompanied by a docket specifying the particulars of each payment, and by the 'pass-book' of the Bank of England, which was necessarily in his official charge; and an account of these payments was also furnished by Pullinger to the principal ledger-keeper. In the ordinary course of business Pullinger daily sent a junior clerk for the pass-book, which contained the acknowledgement by the Bank of England of the cash paid in, and it was the duty of Pullinger to deliver the pass-book to the ledger-keeper, whose duty it would then become to check the entries in it against the Bank of England by the items in his ledger. The ledger-keeper, on finding his account tally with the pass-book, would report the Bank of England balance to the accountant, to be posted in the general ledger, when any error in the Bank of England balance would disturb the general balance of the day, and become the subject of investigation.

"On Thursday last, the 19th instant, in consequence of some information, application was made at the Bank of England for their statement of the balance of this bank, when a deficit of no less than £263,070 8s. 10d. was discovered. Pullinger, who was absent at the time attending a funeral of a relative, was immediately followed by a director and the manager and brought back, when he at once confessed that from losses on the Stock Exchange he had from time to time since his appointment as chief cashier abstracted large sums from the charges taken over to the Bank of England, which he had concealed from the ledger-keeper by exhibiting to him a fabricated pass-book, in which the balance agreed with what it appeared in the accountant's general ledger. He was then given into custody.

"It may be proper to state here that the supposed balance at the Bank of England was £569,706 16s. 2d., while the certified balance was £306,636 7s. 1d., exhibiting the deficit of £263,070 8s. 10d."

"Thus, in point of magnitude, the defalcations of Pullinger throw those of Robson into the shade, and even exceed those of Redpath. The amount involved in the latter case, it will be remembered, was about £210,000. It is perhaps the most astonishing feature of this extraordinary case that Pullinger could so long be regarded as a man of steady habits at the bank, whilst he was known to many persons connected with the Stock Exchange as an habitual speculator. He had other expensive tastes. He ran racehorses, in conjunction with a well-known trainer, and occasionally represented to his agents on the Stock Exchange that some of his transactions were for the account of that individual.

Another cashier, named Littleton, is in custody charged with being a party to Pullinger's defalcations.

After the detection of Robson's and Redpath's frauds the committee of the Stock Exchange issued a notice to their members cautioning them against transacting any speculative business for account of clerks employed in mercantile, banking, or other establishments. The committee are inquiring into the facts of this case.

Great as is the misfortune which has overtaken the Union Bank, it is gratifying to find that no portion of the original capital of the shareholders will be touched. The entire loss will be met from the bank's profits. A sum of £120,000, drawn from the reserved fund and capitalised in July last, will be transferred back. The present reserved fund, amounting to £100,000, will be swept away. The balance, to complete the £263,000, will be provided from the accruing profits of the present year. The shareholders, moreover, will still receive a fair rate of dividend.

**FRAUDS ON A COUNTY COURT.**—It was lately discovered that Mr. W. Statham, the Registrar of the Liverpool County Court, was deficient in his accounts, and as much as £15,600 was named as the amount of the defalcations. The accounts have been investigated, and, although the investigation is as yet by no means complete, the deficiency already ascertained is between £3000 and £4000. Statham has, there is reason to believe, sailed for Australia. The career of Statham as regards pecuniary matters appears to have been most reckless. Notwithstanding that the emoluments of the office amounted to £1600 a year, he has not only contrived to abstract an enormous amount from the funds of the Court, but, in addition to private liabilities amounting to several thousand pounds, he had involved several of the officers of the Court, including the cashier, whom he has induced to borrow money for him from insurance companies, loan societies, and private individuals, to the extent of nearly £1500.

**ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.**—An attempt to renew the rioting at the celebrated Church of St. George-in-the-East, which was made on Sunday evening, was prematurely put a stop to by a fortunate accident. Immediately after the reading of the first lesson the gas suddenly went out, and although many attempts were made to light it again they all proved failures. At first it was supposed that the circumstance was attributable to malice on the part of some persons who were opposed to the Doctor's services, but this was afterwards found not to be the case. Fortunately, some remaining rays of daylight streamed through the windows. Had it been perfectly dark the consequences would probably have been serious. As it was women and girls set up a scream from all parts of the church, while from the galleries there was a strong movement, and every now and then fresh screams from those who were rushing frantically down the narrow stairs. Meanwhile men with loud voices called to the people to keep their seats; others began to sing the Doxology, while the organist endeavoured to drown all voices by playing at the highest pitch of which his instrument was capable. All this time there was yelling, howling, shouting, and slamming of pew-doors. Attempts were several times made to light the gas, and some cases the attempts were successful, but only for a moment, and then the church was again in darkness. By means of tapers and lucifer matches, of which the boys in the galleries appeared to have a plentiful stock, there was every now and then a glimmer of light, by which Mr. King was seen still standing at the desk, and Mr. Lowder, one of the parochial curates, running up to him unavailingly persuading him to come down. The congregation grew more riotous as the darkness increased. They shouted at the top of their voices, began to sing profane songs, and in the midst of the uproar Mr. King left the desk and his choristers retired with him to the vestry. The parish clerk shortly afterwards made his way into the church with a lighted taper, and announced that the service would not be continued. Mr. Inspector Alison at the same time entered the church with a body of police, and commenced clearing the place—a difficult process, it may be imagined, the church being at this time in total darkness and densely crowded. In about half an hour the mob was got out into the street, singing the Doxology.

**A MOOD NOBLEMAN.**—An extraordinary affair is related in the Russian journals. Prince Nositzky was some years ago murdered by his servant, who possessed himself of his papers and fortune, and, assuming the name of the Prince, travelled abroad for some years, living in good style. Afterwards returning, he married a wealthy heiress, named S. Solodoff, and had by her several children. Recently his impudence was discovered, and he has been sent to the mines of Siberia; but the Russian Government has authorised the children and the wife to continue to bear the name of Nositzky. This case recalls to mind one which occurred in France in the time of the Restoration. An escaped convict named Cigard possessed himself of the family papers of Count Poniatowski de Sainte-Hélène, and by means of them not only assumed his name and title, but caused himself to be presented at Court, and actually succeeded in obtaining the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. He was, however, after a while, discovered, and sent back to the bagne.



FASHIONS FOR MAY.



MORNING WALK IN SPRING.

## FASHIONS FOR MAY.

The continuance of chilly and uncertain weather during the past month has been most imminic to the adoption of the gay fashions of spring, which in ordinary seasons make their appearance before the month of May; and even now it would be unwise to consider a warm cloak or shawl a superfluous adjunct to a lady's out-door costume. The most elegant out-door wraps are pelisses, casques, and paletots of silk. Our Illustration (Fig. 4) shows a pelisse of the most fashionable form. Coloured macaroons and trimmings are frequently employed for ornamenting pelisses and paletots of black silk. Violet trimming on black silk has a very elegant effect, and is extremely fashionable.

Shawls of French cashmere, embroidered in silk intermingled with jet, and edged with a trimming of guipure, will be again worn this season. The majority of these shawls are black, but in Paris some have been introduced of blue, violet, or maroon cashmere, on which the black embroidery is well relieved.

Chiné silks, and those figured with pompadour bouquets, are highly fashionable. The new chiné silks are usually striped or chequered, and the most favourite pompadour patterns are those on white, light grey, or brown grounds, white, of course, being exclusively appropriate to full dress.

Bonnets are slightly tending to an enlargement of size compared with those of last season. The under trimming of flowers, &c., is disposed either en couronne—that is to say, passing across the upper part of the forehead, or on one side only. For ordinary out-door dress straw, leghorn, and chip are most general; but bonnets of crape and tulle are preferred for a superior style of dress. For these, fancy feathers and flowers are the most suitable ornaments. Hats are worn only by very young girls, or by ladies in the country.

A ball-dress recently made in Paris for a lady of rank has elicited so much admiration that we are induced to describe it. It is composed of jonquille-coloured tulle, and the lower part of the skirt is covered with bouillonnés. A tunic of white tulle sprigged with silver descends to the top of the bouillonnés, and is gathered up on one side by a bouquet of jonquille and wild flowers. Head-dress, a silver net and bouquets of jonquille.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of white tarlatane, spotted with black. The skirt has five flounces, edged and headed with a trimming of cerise-coloured velvet and narrow black lace. The corsage is square, and trimmed with plissés edged in the same style as the flounces. The sleeves are formed of one large puff, over which there is a deep frill edged with cerise velvet and narrow black lace. The ceinture, fastened on one side of the waist in a bow and long ends, consists of a slip of tarlatane the same as the dress. It is crossed by narrow rows of cerise velvet, run on obliquely and edged with the same. The headress is composed of bands of cerise velvet and sequins—the back hair being confined in a gold net.

Fig. 2.—Dress of pale lilac silk. The corsage is high, fitting closely to the figure, and pointed at the waist. The skirt is trimmed with five ruches of graduated width. The sleeves are extremely wide at the ends, and trimmed with two ruches. The coiffure is a bandeau of green velvet, ornamented with ivy leaves made of gold, intermingled with black lace. The collar and under sleeves of point d'Angleterre.

Fig. 3.—Robe of pompadour silk, figured with bouquets in variegated colours on a brown ground. The skirt is without any trimming, and the corsage has no point. A broad ceinture with long ends, fastened in front of the waist, is formed of the same material as the dress, and edged with a ruche and black lace. The long hanging sleeves, very wide at the ends, are trimmed with two narrow quilled frills; and each frill is about half covered with a fall of black lace. The crown of the bonnet is of black silk, figured with straw embroidery. The front is of white silk, in drawings, with rows of white blonde; and the curtain, or baulet, is of white silk, covered with a fall of white blonde. A demi-wreath of roses is placed just above the baulet. Strings of black silk, with straw embroidery. Collar and sleeves of embroidered muslin.

Fig. 4.—Pelisse of black silk, trimmed with guipure, and macaroons of fillet and lace. Dress of light grey pompadour silk of a broad-striped pattern, covered with sprigs. Bonnet of white tulle and

blonde. Under trimming a wreath of foliage, and on one side a pink convolvulus. Strings of broad white ribbon, edged with pink.

## SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE first impressions of the emigrant as he approaches Sydney, cannot fail to be favourable; and he casts a longing glance at the beautiful land that gradually discloses itself to his vision, which for weeks past has gazed on nothing but water and sky. The shore is bold and picturesque; and the country behind, gradually rising higher and higher into swelling hills of moderate elevation, to the utmost distance the eye can reach, is covered with wide-branching ever-green trees and close brushwood, exhibiting a prospect of never-failing foliage. Grey rocks at intervals project among these endless forests, while here and there some gigantic tree, scorched dead by the summer fires, uplifts its blasted branches above the green saplings around.

Steering westerly, the great harbour, like a landlocked lake (see Illustration) protected by the curving projecting heads from the roll

## FRAUDS IN THE NAVY.

ENGLAND seems certainly the most unfortunate of countries in her warlike preparations. The most liberal paymistress in the world seems to be the worst served, the most energetic people have the least servants, and a moral community is at the mercy of contractors. A country where the Queen's uniform is an object of ambition to the wealthiest and noblest must look after its defences with the eye of a proprietor scrutinising the accounts of a slippery steward. Poor amid the greatest wealth, vulnerable in spite of incessant arming, exposed to insult and danger while the materials of war are accumulated on every side, this country has good reason to be periodically suspicious and angry. At the time of the Crimean war the sudden collapse of our military system raised an outcry which forced the Horse Guards and the Admiralty to humiliating confessions, and to promises of reform. We are now at peace, no immediate danger threatens, our only war is with a remote and feeble empire; although heavily taxed, the country is prosperous, and can afford both money and time to replace what has been destroyed by the negligence or fraud of those who serve it. All that we desire is that a full examination should be made into the reports now current respecting the state of the Navy, and that the materiel should be sifted and a remedy applied.

At this time, we are told, there are forty-seven gun-boats, besides mortar-vessels, hauled up at Haslar yard. All the world remembers the psalm which was sung over this miniature fleet. Christened with coquetish little names, the gun-boats, built according to the newest model and commanded by gallant young officers, were the pets and the pride of the country. Their qualities were invidiously contrasted with those of the heavy line-of-battle ships and frigates, which crept cautiously about the shallows of the Baltic, or watched sluggishly opposite the entrance to Sebastopol. It was told how after the war they were all drawn up ready for use on the shortest notice, how they could be brought down to the water in less than an hour, and the enemy confronted in less than a week with an extempore fleet as formidable as any that could issue from Cherbourg. The Government appears to have been as much impressed as the public with the usefulness of these craft. They had done good service at Sweaborg; they had ascended the rivers of China, and were again to be dispatched to that distant region, to bring the Emperor to reason. Accordingly, the shipwrights have been at work on them with no little activity. Twenty-two have been repaired at a great cost, and, with the exception of coppering, are fit for launching. Nine vessels are under repair, fourteen are waiting examination. These repairs began more than three years ago, and have been continued at intervals to the present time.

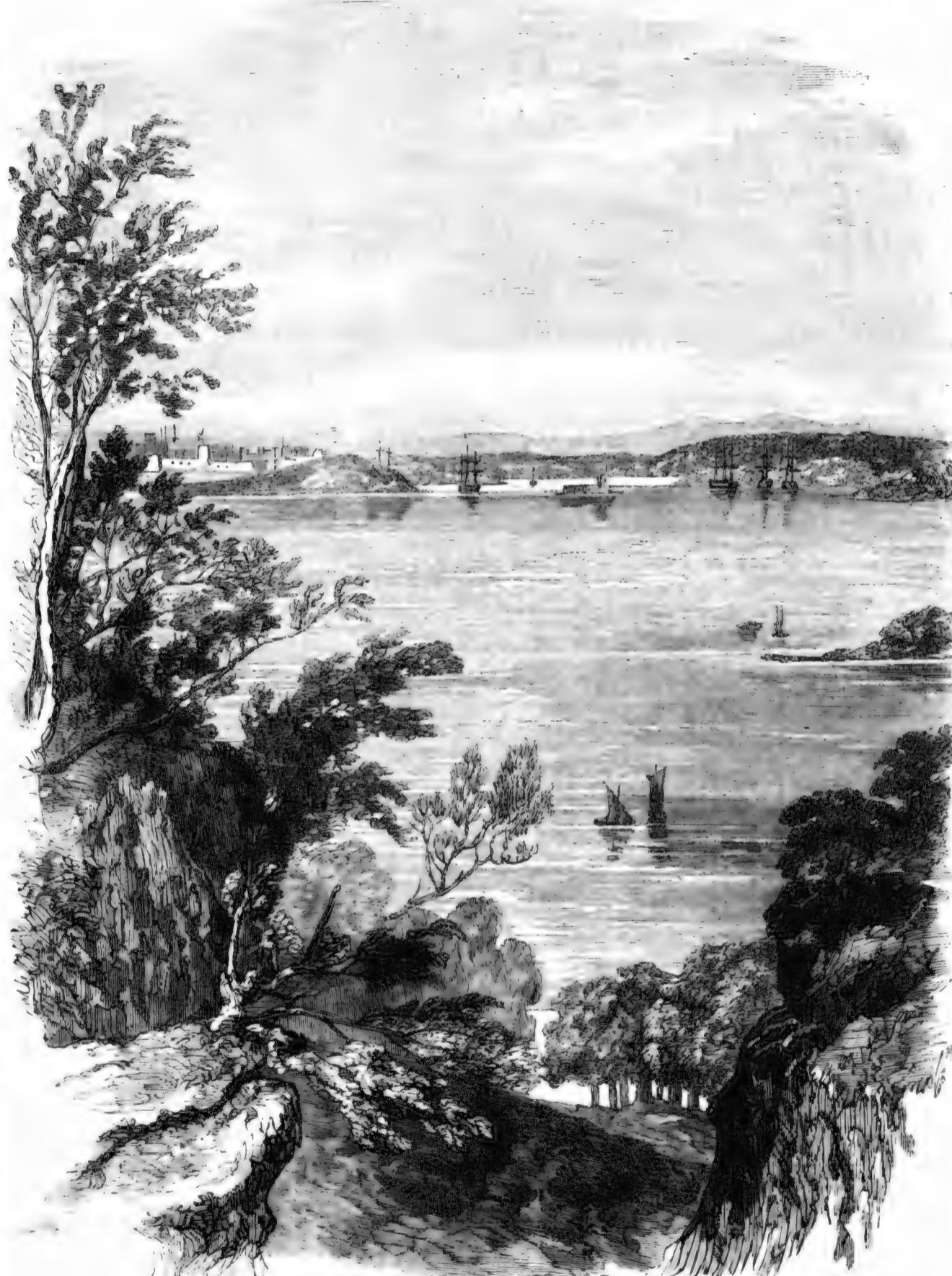
It will appear singular that vessels built only in 1854 and 1855 should so soon require such extensive reconstruction. Very quietly do these repairs seem to have been carried on, and no complaints of the contractors have been allowed to become public. The decay has been attributed to the fact that the gun-boats had been stripped of their copper, and placed high and dry in a current of air. But now it is announced that the decay must be attributed to another cause. Some gun-boats which had been kept afloat

have been hauled up, and have been found to be "far more defective than those stored beneath the sheds, and the only conclusion which can be arrived at is that the whole of our gun-boats afloat are unfit for service." They have been constructed with the most reckless disregard to the quality of the material. If those which have been examined are a sample of the whole, we are at this moment without an efficient gun-boat. Scarcely a sound piece of wood can be seen about them, every part bearing marks of "sap," and some of the ribs are completely enveloped with it; the pressure of the hand on their frame crumbles it to dust. The copper bolts, also, which should have gone through and been clinched on each side, "were found to have been changed into short ends of about two inches, driven in on each side"—a fact which, if correct, convicts either the builders or their workmen of a deliberate and most disgraceful fraud. Of course, this abominable history must be fully inquired into. Here we have the country, when hard pressed by war, and unable to furnish the necessary number of vessels from the public yards, applying to the first private

LOOKING TOWARDS SYDNEY FROM TIVOLI, AUSTRALIA.

of the Pacific storms, opens out until lost in the distance, where it joins the Paramatta River. The banks on either hand, varying from two to five miles in breadth, are sometimes steep and sometimes sloping, but repeatedly indented by coves and bays, which, fringed with green shrubs down to the white, sandy water-margin, when bathed in golden sunlight, present dainty retreats as brilliant as any enchanted island.

On Sydney Cove, an inlet of the harbour, stands the city of Sydney, the head-quarters of the Governor-General, the residence and episcopal city of the Bishop of Australia, and the greatest wool port in the world. The waters, alive with steamers passing and repassing, with ships of English and American flags, and a crowd of small craft, yachts, and pleasure-boats, betoken the approach to a centre of busy commerce, even before the church spires show themselves against the sky. In this city, which has been too often described to need any detailed account here, every comfort and every luxury of Europe is to be obtained that can be purchased with money.



builders in England, and concluding contracts with them for the construction of vessels. The contracts are taken, the vessels are built; the country imagines that its naval force is considerably increased; and now, at the end of five years, we find that neither the watchfulness of the Admiralty nor the honesty and patriotic feeling of the builders has prevented us from being cheated as grossly and impudently as the poor woman who gets 200 yards of thread on a reel purporting to hold 300. We might have much to say on the carelessness of the authorities which accepted such fraudulent handiwork. Surely green wood can be distinguished from seasoned timber by dockyard officials, and a copper bolt driven through a vessel's side and clinched must present a different appearance from two bolts merely tacked on, one inside and the other out. But these considerations are forgotten in the shame we feel on reflecting that firms holding a high position in the mercantile world should be guilty of such baseness. It is impossible to believe that such universal inferiority in the material of the vessels could be accidental. One or two gun-boats might be built of green wood by mistake, but such a state of things as is reported to exist can only be the result of general unscrupulousness among those who had taken the contracts. It may be that the Government price was too low, and it is said that the only two sound vessels were built by a firm which lost money by their construction. But that cannot be an excuse for the others. The public will demand a searching and unsparing inquiry into these delinquencies, and, if it should appear that men holding a foremost position in the community have been guilty of such malpractices, they should be duly exposed and punished. Such doings are a discouragement to every one who wishes to see the natural sluggishness of the official world compensated by the enterprise of private houses. It has been the argument of the Admiralty, the Horse Guards, and other departments, that their worst faults were as nothing to those of the men whom public opinion held up as their models. The Circumlocution Office, at any rate, did not job, and swindle, and make money out of the public ruin. This plea will now have double force, and, though we feel sure that the commercial business of this country is mainly conducted in a high and honourable spirit, the administrative reformers will be taunted with the rotten timber of their gun-boats built in private yards, unless their builders can clear themselves from this charge.—*Times*.

#### MORNING WALK IN SPRING.

We believe that we are rather premature in publishing this graceful picture of Herr Schütz, for, though far advanced into the spring quarter, we have seen as yet but little that would remind us that we are not about to herald Christmas instead of Whitsuntide. The subject of this seasonable, yet unseasonable, illustration is a "Morning Walk in Spring." A village schoolmaster, carrying his last-born in his arms, leads his scholars forth into the daisied meadows to breathe the fragrance of regenerated nature. On high the lark carols his ode to the sun, and the children as they troop along chant their morning prayer to the running accompaniment of the wayside brook.

#### DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

A DREADFUL accident occurred on this line on Monday to the ten o'clock express from London to Manchester. Two persons were killed, other passengers injured, and much property destroyed. Four passenger carriages of the train were literally smashed to pieces, and a number of trucks belonging to a coal train, which was passing on the up-line at the time, with which the express came into collision, were much shattered, and the coal scattered in all directions. One of the deceased was Mr. Francis Pym, a magistrate of Bedfordshire. The following is an account of the accident:

About half-past ten a.m. the ten o'clock express train from London, consisting of seven carriages, including a guard's van, was entering the Hatfield station, at its usual speed, or not less than forty miles an hour, and as it was passing a number of plate-layers, engaged in laying an angle line abreast of the engine-sheds, close to the foot-bridge, the engine is supposed to have broken one of the left-hand rails of the down-line. The engine and tender and two carriages passed safely over, separating from the rest of the train, which swerved with such violence as to cause some of the rails to give way, and in consequence the break-van and four carriages left the rails and ran off the road to the down platform, where one of the carriages came to a stand, whilst the others, headed by the engine, tender, and two carriages (which kept upon the metal) ran on farther, passing the station at a frightful velocity, striking against a coal train which was passing on the up-line with such alarming violence as to knock out the sides of four of the trucks, and scatter the coal to the distance of about 150 yards. The carriages continued their headlong course until after they passed the level crossing, about half a mile distant, where the carriage in which was the unfortunate Mr. Pym, capsized, and the others were smashed to pieces, presenting a complete and horrible wreck. The engine and the forward portion of the train ran about 150 yards farther on, when the engine came to a stand. When the accident first occurred a piece of the broken rail flew up and knocked down one of the plate-layers, inflicting terrible injuries upon him, from which he expired about three hours afterwards. Mr. Pym was discovered lying on the right hand rail of the down-line, dreadfully mutilated. Another passenger, the Rev. William J. Tweddle, a Wesleyan Minister, on his way to preach a sermon at Oakham, was found to have met with dangerous injuries. One of the guards was slightly injured, and, although the other passengers received no material injury, still many of them were contused or scratched by the flying of the débris. Altogether it is astonishing that more life was not sacrificed. The road was much torn up in places from where the accident occurred to the telegraph station, a distance of 210 yards.

**ROYAL DRAMATIC COLLEGE.**—The first stone of this institution was laid on Monday by its Master, Mr. Benjamin Webster. The site is at Mabury, near the Woking station of the South-Western Railway. A great number of gentlemen of the dramatic profession, and of visitors interested in the proceedings of the day, assembled to witness the ceremonial. After the stone had been embedded in concrete, and christened in the approved fashion with hampagne, Mr. B. Webster delivered an address.

**THE MENDELSSOHN FESTIVAL.**—The Mendelssohn Festival will be held at the Crystal Palace on Friday next. The oratorio of "Elijah" will be performed by an orchestra—provided by the Sacred Harmonic Society—numbering 3000. Madam Parepa, Madame Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Signor Bellotti are engaged for the occasion. At dusk there will be a great torchlight procession.

**EXECUTION OF COLONEL CARRION.**—We read in a letter dated Valencia, April 13:—Colonel Epifanio Carrion, who was mixed up in the recent events, was brought here under escort on the 10th. He wore a uniform and the cross of St. Ferdinand, but no epaulettes. As soon as he was lodged in prison an official personage came to interrogate him. "Mr. Official," said he rather sharply, "your opinions matter very little to me, and I am much attached to my own—it is useless to pursue this conversation." The next day Carrion was brought before a court-martial. The charge upon which he was arraigned was very short, but left no doubt of his guilt. When it was read he said at first that he was too much troubled in his mind to follow it; but immediately afterwards he declared that he would not seek to deny or palliate the facts imputed to him, but would ask for mercy. "My crime is great," he said, "but so also is the expiation. I have lost my eldest son, a poor innocent boy, whose only crime was that he loved his father, and would stay by his side to defend him. Will not that innocent blood soften the rigours of justice? Remember that I am the head of a numerous family entirely dependent on me. Send me to the Philippine Islands, to the remotest possessions of Spain, but in pity for my wife and children let no more blood be shed." This speech made a great impression on the public, and the sympathy for the prisoner increased when, on the president asking him to name the person in purgatory of whose orders he had rebelled against his Sovereign, he answered, "I will never name him; I have never been an informer, and never will be. It is painful to me to find my word doubted, but I persist in maintaining silence on this subject." The Court condemned him to be shot, and the sentence was carried into execution this morning in the presence of a great crowd of spectators, whom he asked to pray for him. He knelt down on one knee, a tremendous discharge was heard, he fell dead, his breast bone being literally driven in by converging bullets.

#### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

THE bill at Her Majesty's Theatre is constantly being varied. One night it is "Otello," with Mongini, Everardi, and Borghi-Mamo; another "La Favorita," with Borghi-Mamo, Everardi, and Giuglini; or the "Trovatore," with Titiens, Borghi-Mamo, and Giuglini (Aldighieri is also included in the cast, but we cannot mention his name as an attraction), or, perhaps, a "farewell performance," for Mad. Piccolomini, who is shortly, we observe, to have a husband and a testimonial. May they both be after her own heart!

At the Royal Italian Opera "Dinorah," we fancy, was not found quite so attractive as it might have been had it been played less frequently and less excellently by the English company. Mad. Osillag's performance in "Fidelio" has been a remarkable success, which, in admiring, and executing both the overture proper to "Fidelio" and the other "Fidelio" overture, known as "Leonora," to perfection. On Tuesday Mad. Grisi and Sign. Mario made their first appearance for the season in "La Favorita," and were received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of favour. The part of Alfonso was taken by M. Faure.

The Monday Popular Concerts do not appear to have suffered in the least by the opening of the two Operas, and Mr. Sims Reeves's benefit, which took place at the St. James's Hall, at "popular prices," on Monday last, and at which Mr. Reeves sang airs by Handel, Beethoven, and by composers of the present day, was so well attended that half of those who applied for places were unable to get any.

*The Mazurkas of Frederick Chopin.* Edited by J. W. DAVISON. Boosey and Sons.

The dance-music of Poland may be divided into the Mazurka, the Polonaise, and the Krakoviak or Cracovienne—three entirely different rhythms; and it is a curious ethnological fact that all the Slavonians have a passion for the mazurka. Indeed (as a writer in a recent number of the *Universal Review* has remarked), this more than national form of melody may almost be looked upon as the symbol of Panslavism; and really the similarities and differences between Russian, Polish, Bohemian, and Hungarian music seem to correspond closely enough to the variations in the four most important of the Slavonian languages. To the inhabitants of Western Europe however, the mazurka appears to be not only essentially, but exclusively, a Polish dance, and the aspect of a young lady in lancer cap, a tunic edged with fur, and in boots with metal-bound heels does not suggest the idea of Poland more forcibly and unmistakably than do the melodies of the admirable mazurkas of Chopin, of which the eleven sets have just been published in one handsome volume, under the auspices of Mr. J. W. Davison. "If Chopin," says the editor in a very interesting preface, "had done no more than reveal to us through his mazurkas the national feeling of a country at once so wedded to misfortune and so politically interesting as Poland, he would have achieved enough to entitle him to unanimous sympathy. But he has accomplished a great deal more; he has enriched the means of effect by such a varied store of graceful and brilliant devices that he must be accorded a place among those who have materially aided in the progress of the art of pianoforte playing. Thus, both in the poetical and literal sense of the word, Chopin has a right to be styled *inventor*, and this apart from any critical view that may be taken by dispassionate lovers of truth of the influence which his eminent and at the same time exceptional talent has exerted." We cannot say how far the themes of Chopin's mazurkas belong to himself, or are borrowed from the national music of his country, but even where it is quite certain that he has chosen some popular Polish tune for his main subject he has always added enough of his own, either in the way of treatment or in the form of new melody, to justify him in claiming the authorship of the composition. The Polish and Russian composers study their own national forms with so much success that many of them are able to produce airs which strike western ears as wonderfully original, when they are only, in fact, imitations, more or less faithful, of the songs and dance-tunes of Poland and Russia. We fancy Chopin, in his mazurkas, has copied, imitated, varied, and paraphrased Polish airs, and has invented others in the Polish style, and thus every mazurka in the eleven sets belongs in one sense to Poland, as in another it undoubtedly does to Chopin himself. In fact, in his mazurkas, Chopin has done, as a musician, the same kind of work that a poet would have performed who had collected the ancient legends and fragments of legends of his native land, and, imbuing himself with their true spirit, had presented them to a modern public in the most artistic, and at the same time in a thoroughly appropriate, form. It is not as a writer of dance-music, but as a lover, appreciator, and exponent of Slavonian, and, above all, of Polish, melody, that Chopin presents himself in these pages. We do not believe a dancing master would think much of some of the mazurkas, though a fair number of them—for instance, the very spirited one which commences the second set, an excellent specimen of the class—are as genuine mazurka tunes, and as strongly suggestive of the dance from which they derive their name, as any that could possibly be found, and more so than any that could be invented. Other melodies of which Chopin has made use in his mazurkas are so much in the style of the Polish songs, and here and there the guitar accompaniments of the Warsaw coffee-houses, and the droning bagpipe accompaniments of the Polish peasants, are so forcibly recalled, that he who has ever been in Poland fancies on hearing them that he is in Poland again. The mazurkas are in every style of sentiment; some amorous, others warlike—the majority being unutterably sad. Those who in studying this volume of Chopin's make acquaintance for the first time with Slavonian melody will notice that nearly every one of the airs is in a minor key. If they answer, as many would reply, that most national airs, of whatever nationality, are in a minor key, they may be reminded that every one of the German national or popular airs is in the major, and that the Slavonians have not only a large number in the minor, but far more than any other race; while even those of the native Slavonian melodies which do begin and end in the major mode are full of transitions into the minor. The curious thing, in a philosophical point of view, about this great difference between German and Slavonian national music is that the German and Slavonians have always hated one another, and, upon all points, understood one another less than any two other races. Without attempting to account for this we will simply assure our readers that Chopin's mazurkas are full of beautiful and wonderfully original music, and that the volume which contains them derives additional interest from the excellent notice of Chopin and his works published in the form of a preface to the collection.

*Woelfl's "Ne Plus Ultra," and Dussek's "Plus Ultra."* Edited by J. W. DAVISON. Boosey and Sons.

Our readers know the story of Woelfl, indignant at the success of a certain number of pianoforte teachers whose sole talent consisted in getting pupils, producing a piece which none but first-rate pianists could execute. The sonata in question, which, from its intrinsic merits, as well as from Woelfl's mode of performing it at concerts soon became "the rage," effectually discomfited the fashionable professors of the day, who, when asked to play it, were obliged to excuse themselves on whatever pretext their ingenuity suggested. Nor had Woelfl merely produced a piece full of difficulties. Disgusted equally with the composers who, like our modern manufacturers of fantasies, lost sight of the true objects of art, and wrote solely with a view to display, and with the executors who, while thinking of nothing but execution, were frequently unable to execute, he gave a lesson to the former in the masterly adagio and allegro with which his work commences, and which they could not have composed, and to the latter in the nine variations on "Life let us Cherish," which were quite beyond their powers of performance. It was imagined by Woelfl and his publisher (who reckoned without Herz, Thalberg, Liszt, and Leopold de Meyer) that the art of creating difficulties in pianoforte playing could no further go, and hence the title of the piece, "Ne Plus Ultra." To this challenge, which, as Mr. Davison points out in his preface, was not intended as an insultation that musical beauty could be carried no further, but which seems to have been meant simply as a defiance to the inventor

of mechanical inconveniences for the piano, Dussek, or rather his publisher, replied by a sonata entitled "Plus Ultra" (it was originally named by its composer "Le Retour à Paris"), in which it was supposed that there were more obstacles to facile execution than existed even in Woelfl's piece. "Plus Ultra," however, says the editor of the two companion works, which are now published together in a well-printed volume of ordinary music-paper size, "was not by any means intended as a medium for the display of executive dexterity; it is a great and imaginative composition, and one of the very few produced in the early part of the present century worthy to rank beside the masterpieces of Beethoven."

*Follow Me.* Romanza. Words by DESMOND RYAN, music by CLEMENT WHITE.—*The Lone Old Tree.* Written by DESMOND RYAN, composed by CLEMENT WHITE.

Mr. Clement White, who returned not very long since to England, and who during his long absence might have been forgotten but for the number of pleasant songs he left behind, has lately, we are glad to find, published several new compositions. Two of those are now before us, and both are well worthy of Mr. Clement White's reputation as an inventor of genial melody. We do not possess the art of describing tune with precision, and can only say that both airs are pleasing and likely to be remembered; that the first, "Follow Me," is of a sylvan character; and that the second, "The Lone Old Tree," also naturally belongs to the wood. The words by Desmond Ryan are in each instance flowing and graceful.

#### LAW AND CRIME.

PERHAPS the worst possible state in which any particular law can exist is that in which the administrative authorities are at practical variance as to the propriety of enforcing it. Under such circumstances it becomes a matter of chance whether an offender shall or not be prosecuted; so that while in one particular district the statutory offence is repressed and punished, in another district, or even in some especial instance, the infraction of the law may be not only connived at but applauded. The matter of pugilism happens during the last few days to have afforded not one, but many, illustrations of this peculiar state of things. While the American champion was in one county arrested and held to bail, to prevent an anticipated breach of the peace, in another the magistrates declined to assist in the maintenance of order by authorising a warrant. Meanwhile his antagonist enjoyed the good fortune of escaping magisterial interference altogether. When the fight itself was being enacted it was in the presence of at least one member of the Commons' House of Parliament. The spectators were chiefly of the upper classes, and the few ruffians present appear to have been hired by the gentlemen for the sake of their own personal protection. When the police arrived to put an end to the scene, they were so clearly inadequate in numbers as to render their efforts a farce, if the matter were not planned with a special view to their inefficiency. In the House of Commons we find the Home Secretary silent, and with some obvious enjoyment, evading interpellation as to the event by announcing that it would not take place in the "metropolitan district." Why not? If the fight were legal and laudable, why not in that district as well as another? and if not, then why permit it anywhere? But other cases, recently occurring, tend further to illustrate the defective legislation or administration of which we complain. In the Court of Exchequer, last week, a new trial was moved for in an action brought to recover the stakes deposited for the purpose of a prize-fight which failed to come off. The Court heard the arguments and granted the rule, although it might have refused to interfere, if prize-fighting be illegal, upon the ground that a court of law would not decide a matter the essence of which was a proposed breach of the peace. A Chief Justice once refused to allow the time of the Court to be occupied with a case respecting the decision of a bet, and a bet upon a fight certainly offers stronger grounds for objections, if any can be maintained at all. Now, all this taken together affords not a very edifying spectacle. If the restrictions against pugilism be just and proper, enforce them by all means. If they be wrong, enforce them still if they be law, for nothing serves so well towards the repeal and downfall of an injurious law as its being strictly carried out. Nothing tends so much to blackguardise the sport of the ring as its alleged illegality. It is not repressed, but allowed to be carried on by stealth, and in defiance of authority. To allow a fight between Sayers and Heenan, and to stop the very next day a similar contest between Shaw and Lynch, is far less justifiable than the fighting itself.

An instance has just occurred in which a police magistrate has confessed his submission to the correction of an anonymous newspaper correspondent. It may be remembered that last week Mr. Selfe fined a person accused of creating a disturbance in church at St. George's-in-the-East in the sum of "two marks" (£1 6s. 8d.), under an Act of Elizabeth. A gentleman signing himself "Lex" addressed a letter upon this subject to a contemporary, and pointed out that the Act in question gave the magistrate no summary jurisdiction, consequently that the defendant ought to have been either committed for trial or discharged. It was not likely that the defendant himself, after conviction, would stir in a matter in which he had escaped so easily, but Mr. Selfe, upon ascertaining the observations of "Lex" to be well founded, called the solicitors on both sides before him, and, to his own infinite credit, acknowledged his error. The solicitor for the prosecution declared that the fact of summary jurisdiction had escaped him, and that he would not knowingly have surprised it. His opponent admitted that he also had overlooked it, and each of these gentlemen took the blame upon himself, but the magistrate declared that he alone was to blame, and, as the amount of the fine could not well be returned from the funds of the court, handsomely refunded it out of his own pocket to the solicitor for the defendant. The fine of £10, which we last week recorded as having been inflicted upon Mr. Rosier by the Consistory Court for a similar offence, has been made up by a subscription.

The plaintiff in a suit in the Sheriff's Court of the city of London was charged before Alderman Musgrave with having sent to the defendant a notice falsely purporting to be or being an imitation of the process of the Sheriff's Court. The document was a form surmounted by the Royal arms, and printed in red ink, to look frightful. It was a notice to defendant to pay the amount which she had been already ordered to pay by the Court, otherwise application would be made for her commitment to prison for forty days. The defendant, a woman, although terrified, did not pay the amount, because she had it not, and had no means of getting it. The matter was made public in consequence of her taking the notice to the Court, to beg for time, when the Court directed the prosecution. It was shown, however, that the notice, although sent on behalf of the plaintiff in the suit, by his agent, was so sent without his knowledge or authority, whereupon the criminal charge failed. It came out that similar notices are sold "by hundreds" and used in suits in the County Courts. It cannot, therefore, be too generally known that the employment of such notices is most dangerous, and that it is not long since that a County Court agent received a sentence of long imprisonment with hard labour for a similar offence to that charged in the present instance.

*VAN ARTEVELDT'S GRAVE.*—From Ghent we learn that the bones of Jacques van Arteveldt, the champion of Flemish franchises, had turned up on a recent clearance of old houses next the hospital of Bileque. A stone coffin was broken into, and the skeleton of the chieftain found, as indicated by a metallic plate, much corroded but yet legible: "Jacobus van Artevelde anno MCCCCXXV."

*MR. GIBSON'S LAST LABOUR.*—Mr. Gibson, R.A., has just completed the modeling of a charming figure of Hebe in the act of presenting a cup of nectar to some fortunate divinity. Mr. Gibson has ventured to depart from the tradition which assigns a long flowing garment to the blooming goddess; but he is supported in his opinion by some of the ancient writers, and his representation of Hebe in a short tunic is far more attractive than it could ever have been made in a long robe. This statue will be delicately coloured and ornamented with a gold diadem and bracelets. The owner will be Mr. Howard Galton.

## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

## POLICE.

**FALSE CHARACTER.**—Henry Hall, a young man of sedate appearance, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with having obtained a situation by means of a false character.

William Gregory said—I am a grocer, and carry on my business at Shoreditch. On the 11th of December, I required an extra hand to assist in Christ's as I had engaged the prisoner, who gave me a reference, satisfactorily answered by a person who represented his name to be "Ward," residing at Watford. The prisoner still had been two years and a half in the service of Mr. Ward; but I have ascertained that no such grocer is known at Watford, and the police of Dover inform me the prisoner is known as a confederate of a notorious gang of swindlers. He was with me only a fortnight, and I am convinced that during that short period he robbed me of at least £20, principally in money. A young and well-dressed female, subsequently ascertained to be his wife, and carrying a child in her arms, was noticed as a continual "customer" whilst he was with me, and it is beyond doubt that there was much other complicity. I felt assured that I was being robbed, but I was unable to prove it, and I allowed him to leave. I chanced to meet him this morning, and preferred this charge against him, but declined one of robbery.

Emanuel, 52 II, said—Yesterday evening I was on duty in Church-street, Spitalfields, and saw the prisoner talking with two men. Prosecutor came up and desired me to take charge of the prisoner for having obtained a situation by means of a false character. Prisoner then endeavoured to pass this sealed packet to one of the men, but dropped it, and prosecutor picked it up. The men ran away. Prisoner refused his name and address, but subsequently gave the name of Hall or Hill. The letter found was read, as follows:—

"Romford, Essex, April 20, 1860.

"Gentlemen,—In answer to yours of the 19th inst., respecting Henry Hall, I beg to state that while in my employ I found him honest, sober, and industrious, and a young man well acquainted with his business. We parted very friendly, and he left me of his own accord.—Gentlemen, yours in haste and respectfully,

"To Messrs. H. J. Turner. D. EVERGREEN."

Mr. D'Eyncourt—The envelope of this letter, which is directed to Messrs. H. J. Turner, has their initials, and represents that they live at New Buckenham, Attleborough. Let them be communicated with.—Prisoner was remanded.

**AN AMIABLE SWEETHEART.**—John Collins, 21, was charged with feloniously cutting and wounding Elizabeth Green with a clasp-knife.

The offence was committed on the 12th instant, in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green. It arose from jealousy, the victim of the prisoner's violence having published the bane of marriage with another person. The injured girl was present, with her head bandaged. She was seated, and appeared very weak and faint. Her deposition was:—I live with my parents. I have known the prisoner two months, and received his addresses during that time, but we were not engaged. On Thursday last, about five o'clock, while at tea at the house of a friend named Bacon, Ann Beck came and informed me that the prisoner wanted me, and was outside. I went. He said, "Come along, ducky; you will not run away." But he looked very cross while he said this. I asked, "What is the matter with you?" We walked about hundred yards. The prisoner had his hands in the pocket of his coat. I suspected him from what I had been told by Ann Beck, and told him I would leave him if he did not take them out. He did not speak to me after that for some time, and then asked, "Do you intend to marry Joe?" meaning a young man named Joseph Endell. I replied, "Yes, I do; take yourself off. I have told you before that I want nothing to do with you." He looked at me viciously. I was at that instant by his side. He raised his arm, and I instantly felt a blow as from a knife on my head. I fell, and was insensible for a minute or two. I fell, and was insensible for a minute or two. He was then on me. I fell but one blow. When I got up I ran into a baker's shop. He followed me to the door, but was prevented entering; and I, after being taken to a medical man, was conveyed home.

The magistrate expressed his intention of sending the prisoner for trial.

**THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERIES.**—James Pearce, of 5, Albion-grove, Stoke Newington, described as a laundry, and Emily Lawrence, of the same address, were charged at Marlborough street Police Court with stealing a diamond locket value £2000, the property of Mr. Emmanuel, jeweller, and also on suspicion of stealing four diamond bracelets, value at £60, the property of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, jewellers, of New Bond-street.

In the possession of the prisoners, who were keeping a fine house at Stoke Newington, two servants, and a horse and gig, and living in a very respectable style, were found two gold watches, three diamond rings, a chain and locket, gold chain, pair of gold bracelets, a pair of diamond earrings, a brooch and locket attached, an opera-glass and case, and £10 in gold; and in the female prisoner's bedroom were found about thirty dresses, most of them silk and of a very expensive description.

The prisoners were taken into custody by Inspector Whicker of the detective force with assistance, and offered great resistance to being apprehended—the male prisoner taking a poker to strike the inspector, and the female biting his hand. The prisoners, against whom it is believed other charges will be preferred, are believed to be also concerned in robbing a French gentleman of about £1200 worth of diamonds recently.

Mr. Edward Streeter, assistant to Mr. H. Emmanuel, court-jeweller, said—On the 3rd of January last he had been showing a great deal of valuable jewellery to customers. About four o'clock the male prisoner, whom he was certain of, and the female, to the best of his belief, entered the shop. They were strangers and walked straight into the show-room. They walked to one of the tables whereon there was a quantity of jewellery. The man asked to see some lockets, the female prisoner placing her muff on the table. I showed them some lockets. The male prisoner approved of them and ordered two, and two pairs of earrings to match, saying he was going to America and wanted some alteration. He at the time mentioned the names of some persons they knew in America, and said he would bring a watch he had bought of me to be repaired the next day. I gave him a book to write down his name and address (produced), and he wrote—"W. Barnes, 7, Portland-place," at the same time saying that his hand shook very much on account of being at the Opera and being robbed of a pin from his neckerchief. After putting her muff on the table the female prisoner moved away to another part, and remarked that she was weary. She took up her muff and went back to the other end and moved her muff several times, and got away from the counter, and lifted up several lids of cases and examined the articles, finally moved away, but could not see whether anything was in it or not. I have seen a dress produced by Sergeant Williamson. The female prisoner wore a dress exactly like it and a velvet visite something like it. They were in the shop about half an hour. No other customers were in the shop that evening. About nine next morning the locket was missed, before any person had been in the shop. The value of it was about £2000. In consequence of what I noticed I sent a young man to inquire in Portland-place, where they said they had lived. The prisoner did not call with the watch the next day as he promised to do.

Mr. Joseph Fontaine, 91, Palais Royal, Paris, said—The prisoner came into my shop on the 30th of March last, with two females. There was a robbery committed at a shop of diamonds worth £200,000. They were like the I produced, but cannot identify those produced as any of those I lost.

Mr. Humphreys said he should not go into the case of the robbery at Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's on the present occasion.—The prisoners were remanded.

## MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

ALTHOUGH there has been much less activity in the demand for money to discount in a ket, and although the position of the Bank of England has become stronger from the repayment of the £150,000 in notes lately withdrawn by an eminent firm, capital still continues to command a high range of value. In Lombard-street the best paper is now done at 1 to 1 per cent below the Bank's minimum, but at the Stock Exchange large sums may be obtained upon Consols at 1 per cent.

The Bank of England has been quiet since the 1st of April, nearly the whole of the month having been a quiet Lent in London, and the Bank, therefore, owing to the favourable state of the foreign exchanges, is now in a position to supply now on passage from Australia and America. Money, therefore, will in all probability remain quiet here.

Mr. Gurney's bank has been created in City circles by the discovery of a sum paid by the chief officer of the Union Bank of India. The amount is £1,000,000, or a sum than £1,000,000. The Bank of India propose to transfer £200,000 of the former to the latter, and the rest dividends. The shares have fallen under £100,000, but, during the excitement occasioned by this statement, the committee of the Stock Exchange will prevent transactions in them.

The dealings in Indian Securities since we last wrote have been very quiet, and the market price of the Bank of India has risen to £100,000. The Account, 94 1/2; the Reduced and the New Three per Cent, 94 1/2; the Long Annuities, 1853, 173; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 10s. prem. Bank Stock has continued steady, at 2 1/2 to 2 1/4.

The dealings in Indian Securities have not been to say extensive. Prices, however, have been steadily maintained. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper has sold at 94 1/2; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; India Stock, 210 to 221; the Five per Cent Stock has been done at 100 1/2; the Debentures have marked 90 1/2; and the Bonds, 85 1/2.

The dealings in the Foreign House have been much restricted, and in some instances the quotations have ruled a shade lower—The Five per Cent Stock has marked 90 ex div.; Ditto Four, and a Half per Cent, 90; Ottoman Ayas, 86; Cossat, Deferred, 24; Mexican Three per Cent for Accrues, 91 1/2; Greek, New Three-and-a-Half per Cent, 134; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 96 1/2; Ditto, Three per Cent, 95; Spanish Three per Cent, for Accrues, 47; Ditto, New, Deferred, 92; Turkish Six per Cent, 73 ex div.; Ditto, New Loan, 61 1/2.

There have been very few dealings of importance in the Italian Share market, and the quotations have had a drooping tendency.

In Banking Shares the transactions have been unimportant—Union of London has marked 28 to 27; Ottoman, 17 1/2; and London and County, 35 to 36.

Foreign Securities have continued steady. Mairas Irrigation, 100, a lot of 4; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 80; and Royal Mail, 134, 135.

Colonial Securities have been steady in price, but the dealings in them have not been extensive.

## METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—The arrival of English wheat up to our market this week has been on a very moderate scale. The demand has been much less active, never too late, and the late arrivals in the quotations has been supported. Foreign wheat—the imports of which have increased to some extent—has changed hands slowly, but without leading to any alteration in value. Floating cargoes have sold on former terms. The barley trade has ruled firmly, at quite active currencies. Malt, however, has moved very full price; but the transactions in flour have been somewhat restricted.

**ENGLISH CURRENCY.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s. to 53s.; white, 47s. to 59s.; grinding barley, 23s. to 27s.; distilling grain, 20s. to 25s.; rye, 32s. to 36s.; malt, 4s. to 7s.; flour, 20s. to 25s.; port wine, 29s. to 30s.; tick beans, 3s. to 3s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; white oats, 36s. to 41s.; 10s.; town households, 4s. to 4s. per lb.

**CATTLE.**—The supplies of each kind of fat stock on offer this week have been seasonably extensive. Prime beasts and sheep have sold steadily, at very full prices. Otherwise the trade has ruled very inactive. Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10s.; bacon, 10s. to 12s.; ham, 12s. to 15s.

**CATERPILLARS.**—The supplies of each kind of fat stock on offer this week have been seasonably extensive. Prime beasts and sheep have sold steadily, at very full prices. Otherwise the trade has ruled very inactive. Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10s.; bacon, 10s. to 12s.; ham, 12s. to 15s.

**NEWGATE AND LEADHALL.**—Fair average supplies of meat have been on offer here this week. Trade, generally, has ruled less active, as follows—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 1d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; veal, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10s.; bacon, 10s. to 12s.; ham, 12s. to 15s.

**CATERPILLARS.**—The supplies of each kind of fat stock on offer this week have been seasonably extensive. Prime beasts and sheep have sold steadily, at very full prices. Otherwise the trade has ruled very inactive. Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10s.; bacon, 10s. to 12s.; ham, 12s. to 15s.

**PROVISIONS.**—The transactions in nearly all kinds of butter are still very moderate. In prices scarcely any change has taken place. The bacon market is firm, and the quotations exhibit an upward tendency. Other provisions are very inactive.

**CORRIDOR.**—The demand is still restricted to small parcels, at late quotations.

**HEMP AND FLAX.**—Beltie hemp moves off steadily, at fully last week's quotations. Minima parcels are still very inactive. The flax market continues heavy.

**WOOL.**—Owing to the approaching public sales our market is heavy, and in some instances prices are a shade easier. The trade is not expected to exceed 2000 bales.

**SALT-STEAK.**—Very little business is doing in any kind, at late quotations. The stock is about 400 tons.

**MUTTON.**—The iron market is in a most inactive state, and Scotch mutton is truly offered at 4s. 9d. cash, mixed numbers. Speckled, on the spot, is quoted at 4s. 10s. to 4s. 12s. per cwt. for common to middling dry goats. Clashed and pieces sell slowly, on former terms. The stock of sugar is now about 14,000 tons in excess of last year.

**COTTON.**—Importers are very firm; but the business doing is by no means extensive. The supply on offer is only moderate.

**COCOA.**—Prices continue to be supported. The demand, however, is not equal to small parcels.

**COCONUT.**—The late advance in the quotations is well maintained; but compared with last week, no change has taken place in the quotations.

**SOAPS.**—One and fine raw qualities have been in improved request, at quotation; but low and damp parcels are still very inactive. Refined goods are dull; at from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt. for common to middling dry goats. Clashed and pieces sell slowly, on former terms. The stock of sugar is now about 14,000 tons in excess of last year.

**COFFEE.**—The supplies are very firm; but the business doing is by no means extensive. The supply on offer is only moderate.

**CAUTION.**—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor," &c., are on the wrapper and label of incipient Drapery, strengthens the Gums, and renders the breath pure and fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

" Beware of spurious "OBONTOS" !"

**LADIES OF DELICATE COMPLEXION** who suffer from exposure to cold winds and damp atmosphere will find soothiing relief in the application of **KALYDOR**.

This unique botanical preparation always allays irritation and tenderness in the skin, eradicates Eruption, Freckles, and Discolorations; produces a healthy glow of complexion, and elasticity and softness of skin. Price 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. per bottle.

**CAUTION.**—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor," &c., are on the wrapper and label of incipient Drapery, strengthens the Gums, and renders the breath pure and fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

" Beware of spurious articles under the name " KALYDOR" !"

**MOUSTACHES and WHISKERS** quickly produced by C. GROSSMITH'S NARDIA. The hair restored on thin partings, and in all cases of premature loss. Two applications prevent falling off. 2s. ed., post-free, 3s. stamped, 1s. 6d.

**BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,** EUSTON-ROAD, LONDON.

The MORISONIAN SYSTEM OF MEDICINE.

1. The vital principle is in the blood.

2. Everything in the body is derived from the blood.

3. All disease arises from derangement of the blood.

4. All disease have the same origin.

5. From the intimate connection subsisting between mind and body, the health of the one must conduce to the serenity of the other.

7. Proper vegetable purgation is the only medicinal mode for safely removing stagnation.

8. The discovery of a vegetable medicine was a desideratum.

9. This discovery was made by James Morison, the Physician, who also proclaims the "medical liberty of the subject."

Morison's Medicines are sold by the appointed Agents and all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors.

10. Beware of spurious articles under the name " KALYDOR" !"

**CONSUMPTION and ASTHMA CURED.** Dr. H. JAMES discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cold, and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow creatures, he will send post-free to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy on receipt of their names, with stamped envelope for return postage. Address O. P. Brown, 14, Cecil-street, Strand.

**DEAFNESS.**—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and Invisible Voice Conductor. It fits into the ear so as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensations in the head are entirely removed. It affords instant relief to deaf persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies. As also every other kind of hearing instruments.

Mease, Colombe, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.

**TWO-YEARS' RHEUMATISM CURED** by the mighty AMERICAN HOMEOPATHIC PURIFYING PILLS.

The following is from Dr. Lanier's "Gentleman," I write this published for the benefit of suffering humanity. I was affected with acute rheumatism for two years, and for thirteen weeks confined to my bed quite helpless. My body was in dreadful pain, and when touched I could not help screaming out loud as my strength would let me; my feet and legs were terribly swollen, my ankle bones grew out, and my hands were drawn inward and my fingers bent backward the reverse way. My medical attendants could not relieve me, and said that I should remain a cripple all my life, when a friend told me to take the great American Homeopathic Purifying Pill. And I am truly thankful that I did hear of them, and I took three large boxes—five pills every night until relieved, then two till cured; being, I think, the most miraculous cure ever performed by medicine. I am now quite well again, and have been able to walk without a stick for six months. I have written to Dr. Lanier, telling him of my recovery, and he has sent me a box of the pills, and I am now well again.

**HARTLEY'S DRUGS.**—Hartley, 24, Pall-mall, S.W. Received a Gold Medal at New York State Fair, 1851.

Wholesale Agents, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and Co., London.

**BROWN and FOLSON'S CORN FLOUR.** The "Lancet" states, "This is superior to ANYTHING of its kind known." Brown and Folson, Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Paisley, Lancaster, Dublin, and London.

**ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY**, for making porridge quickly and at small cost superior Barley Water-cooling in fever, and for mothers nursing, and emaciated nutritive as infant food.

JOHN BROWN'S PATENT GROATS, the most esteemed and best-known preparation for making pure gruel. Persons of weak digestion or constitutive habits would derive benefit from its use.

Robinson, Bellville, and Co., Purveyors to the Queen, 66, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London. Established 1764.

**VIOLETS ALL THE YEAR ROUND.**—BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET keeps any time fresh as the blossoms, and in any climate. Be careful to see on each bottle "H. Breidenbach, 162, New Bond-street, W." Price 2s. ed.

**DUTY OFF FRENCH PERFUMERY.**—E. PINAUD'S Choice Perfumes, Fancy Soaps, Pomades, Aromatic and Oriental Vinegar, Cosmetics, Elixirs, Dentifrices, and Brillantine, to be had of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the country.—Wholesale Depot, and for Exportation, 27, Cannon-street West, London.

**RIMMEL'S RIFLE VOLUNTEERS' ROUQUET** is the fashionable perfume for this season. Price 2s. ed. Stationers' Hall. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Rimbel, 36, Strand; 24, Corsham, and Crystal Palace.

**KEATING'S COD-LIVER OIL.** The Pale Newfoundland, pure and tasteless; the Light Brown, cheaper and of good quality. The Great for those oils—most highly recommended for their medicinal properties—so greatly increased that Mr. Keating, being anxious to bring them within the reach of the poor, now manufactures the Pale from Newfoundland and the other parts of the Norwegian Islands. The Pale may be had in half-pints, 1s. ed.; pints, 2s. ed.; quarts, 4s. 6d. The Light Brown, in pint, 1s. ed.; quart, 2s. ed.—at 7s. 6d. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

## THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

No 6 for MAY, is published this day.

PRICE ONE SHILLING WITH TWO ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONTENTS.

1. Framley Parsonage.
2. Campion in China.
3. Little scholar.
4. The Curver's Lesson.
5. William Hogarth: Painter, Engraver, and Philosopher. Essays on the Man, the Work, and the Time.
6. Written in the Deep.
7. Lovel the Widow. With an Illustration.
8. Studies in Animal Life.—Chapter V.
9. Poems to the Editor of "The Cornhill Magazine."
10. The





# MAPPINS' CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

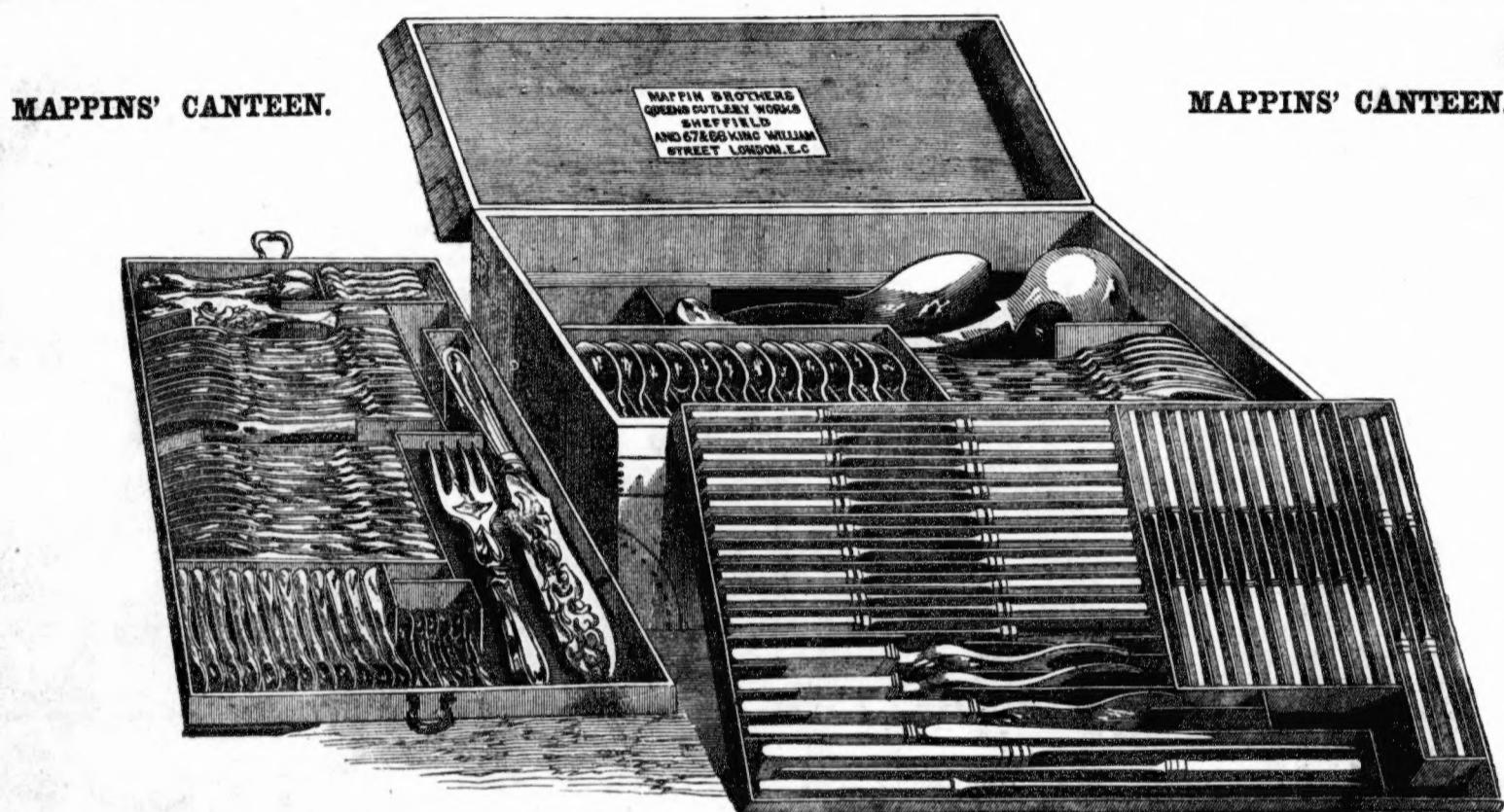
## MAPPIN BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE QUEEN.

Messrs. MAPPINS' TABLE KNIVES still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their Blades, being their own Sheffield Manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come Loose in Hot Water; and the difference in price is owing solely to the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in Electro-silver Plate a strong deposit of real Silver, according to price charged.

MAPPINS' OAK CANTEEN-CASE, lined with Baize, ironbound, with Lock and Key, and two strong Iron Handles, containing Ivory-handled Table Knives and Electro-silver-plated Spoons and Forks, as per annexed List below.



ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC., FULL SIZE.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.
12 Table Forks	£1 16 0	£ 2 14 0	£3 0 0
12 Table Spoons	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
4 Salt Spoons	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0
1 Mustard Spoon	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0
1 Butter Knife	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6
6 Egg Spoons	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0
	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
2 Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Dozen Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
1 Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
1 Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
1 Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Case for above	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Total	£18 8 4	£25 14 6	£30 10 0

All Orders from Abroad must be accompanied by a Banker's Draft or an Order for Payment in England.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR SERVICES OF PLATE FOR HOTELS, STEAM-SHIPS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES.  
A costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, Free by Post, on Application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.  
Table Cutlery, Razors, Pocket Cutlery, and Scissors, of their own Manufacture, in Stock for Exportation, at Sheffield Prices.

PART LX.

PRICE 11<sup>d</sup>.

ISSUED JUNE 1, 1860.

THE

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

CONTAINING

NUMEROUS FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS

OF THE CHIEF EVENTS

AND ALL

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

OFFICES

2 CATHERINE ST.  
STRAND

LONDON